Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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Hitler: Neglected Nobel Peace Prize Winner?

Manfred Roeder:
TBR Interviews Germany's Longest Held Political Prisoner

Comets & the Ancient Egyptians
Did the ancient Egyptians know more than we think about cometary bodies?

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- World War II German Law & Legislation
- Soviet Hordes Unleashed on Europe
- World War I: A Sense of Betrayal
- The Elite War Against White Males
- Exposing the Merchants of Death
- America's Path of Aggression
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- Inside the House of Rothschild
- The Russian Peasant Under the Tsars
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JULY/AUGUST 2004 ❖ VOLUME X ❖ NUMBER 4

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Please remember that THE BARNES REVIEW is looking for good articles and essays from our readers. These can be between 1,000 and 7,000 words, expository articles or book or movie reviews. We want to get our readership involved in the composition of this magazine. And there is no better time to submit an article to TBR than right now as we have our TBR essay competition going on and we are still accepting articles. First prize is $300 plus some great extra bonuses. Second and third prizes will also be awarded. See more about the essay competition on the back cover of this issue of TBR.

This issue features a potent lineup of Revisionist history from the ancients to modern times. John Tiffany has done it again with his story on ancient man and his awareness of comets and asteroids, focusing specifically on ancient Egypt. This civilization had extremely sophisticated astronomical knowledge that scholars are only beginning to fathom. Joe McCarthy is another topic that cannot be dealt with enough. The very act of opposing leftist agitation on college campuses, community meetings or any other forum will likely get one accused of being a "McCarthyite." "McCarthyism" is one of politics' "four-letter words." This article by McCarthy's secretary proves that the label of "McCarthyism" is far from an insult, but should be treated as a badge of honor. The article by Dr. Austin App in this issue, dealing with the rape of German women by Allied forces at the end of World War II, is rather gory. Unfortunately, this sort of detail is necessary in Revisionist history to counter the media and academic blackout on this matter. This article is not for those with weak stomachs. The Allies, regardless of propaganda to the contrary, committed every crime they were accusing the Germans of committing. The extent and brutality of Allied war crimes is a major issue for THE BARNES REVIEW, and it is necessary to put the horrors of war in perspective.

We also feature a theoretical article on social law in the Third Reich. It is a bit dense, but it needs to be included for it shows the mindset of German fascism on law. One of its more powerful features is a detailed discussion of the German communes and the legal theory that undergirded them. Often, Germany under the fascists is portrayed as highly centralized. This legal discussion challenges that in dealing with the institution of the local communes that were, to a great extent, independent. Our well-loved Robert Logan has submitted an article on the British Empire and, sadly, the American imitation of it. It is an analysis of the mentality of empire, which is extremely important in our own era, where every sort of military intervention is considered American "international obligation." Logan shows us that such interventionist thinking derives from a lust for power rather than any pompous speechmaking by politicians and hack academics.

On the cover of this issue is reproduced an entrancing watercolor by Adolf Hitler dating from 1916 depicting the "Seminar Church" in Haubourdin, France. Although he has been portrayed as a "failed artist," Hitler was a very talented man. But you won't read that in any mainstream history book, just like you won't read that Hitler—more than any other leader of the era—deserved the Nobel Peace Prize, the subject of our lead article this issue.

There is much more in this packed issue of TBR and the fact remains that no one is doing what TBR is; no one is providing such amounts of Revisionist, nationalist and rare historical insights in such a professional package. Furthermore, as always, we welcome your comments on what we have included here, and what we have included in past issues of TBR. Your opinions are important to us. Please, let us know what you think. ❖

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A few years ago, after regaining its freedom from the Soviet Union, the country of Latvia had decided to make March 26 a national holiday to honor the Latvian Legion, which, at that time, in 1944, had come together as part of the VI Waffen-Armee Korps der SS (*lettisches*) on the Velikaya River front near the Latvian border. The Latvian government soon received word from the great and powerful, arrogant leadership of the United States of America that this was unacceptable and that if such an event occurred, the U.S. would work to see that Latvia again be placed under Russian domination. A similar threat had also been made by the United States when a Latvian general had attended a parade of veterans of the Latvian Legion; i.e., the general had to be immediately fired or drastic steps would be taken. In both instances the Latvian government wisely relented. We have now seen vivid examples of the consequences of the "wrath" of the "righteous" and almighty U.S.A. against small, virtually defenseless countries.

Decency, Civility & Honesty

In any event the "bright" people dominating the U.S. government consider the Latvian Legion veterans (who largely served in the Waffen-SS to battle the communists), as vicious "Nazis" who had participated in the atrocities of the so-called "holocaust." And thus any manifestation of support for these heroic patriots had to be condemned as forcefully as possible. Incidentally, Latvia was also required to introduce a "holocaust" propaganda indoctrination program for use in its schools. The same terrible "logic" has been applied elsewhere. Recently there was a plan by private parties in Estonia to erect a memorial statue to members of the Estonian Legion, depicting a soldier in full combat gear with authentic insignia. These were people who served in the Waffen-SS to battle the Soviet communists. The U.S. government intervened in the strongest manner demanding that the Estonian government "put a stop to this." The last I heard, the sculptor was willing to take the SS runic sign off the helmet of the soldier in the statue if that would help matters.

As the continued "Bolshevization" of America proceeds, with savage treatment of "thought" criminals, unprovoked, insane carnage invested upon innocent civilians, and the crazed justification of the plundering of the treasures of mankind by our "leaders," who knows what will happen next? I can only note that those "nasty Nazis," being cultured people, went to great lengths to save and preserve the historical treasures of any territory they entered. And they did not practice "decapitation of enemy leadership" or assassination of individual personalities. In fact it may sound surprising in the light of the enormous "hate propaganda" of this era but the soldiers of the Third Reich, including those in the Waffen-SS, almost always, practiced great chivalry and decency toward their foes.

Let us hope that decency, civility and most importantly, honesty will again prevail in our society. Our job has always been to tell the truth about the Waffen-SS and its incredible role in battling the true enemies of Western civilization (i.e., the communists, predatory plutocrats and their collaborators). And that we will continue to do. ❖

—Guest Editorial by Richard Landwehr, In Siegrunnen

ITAR-TASS PHOTO/ SERGEI STEPANOV

Above, a former Estonian SS legionnaire *participates in the solemn unveiling of a Waffen-SS memorial cemetery in the region of combat actions of the 20th division Waffen-SS in Vaivara district, Estonia, during WWII. A Fascist Party in Estonia existed since the early 1930s, and the vast majority of Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians preferred fascism to communism. Latvia is getting some political heat about a monument planned to honor Latvian heroes of the Waffen-SS.*

A British ARP worker reads a copy *of Adolf Hitler's "A Last Appeal to Reason," which was dropped from a German bomber on August 2, 1940, over London. The broadside contained an English translation of a speech that Adolf Hitler made in the Reichstag urging England to abandon her animosity for Germany and avoid war on the continent and join against Stalin's Bolshevik expansion efforts. From the expression on the man's face, one can assume this Brit has already made his mind up: War with Germany was an inevitability and peace "a joke." Prime Minister Winston Churchill's snubbing of numerous German peace overtures condemned an estimated 60 million human beings to death across Europe.*

Adolf Hitler

An Overlooked Candidate for the Nobel Prize

If anyone deserved the Nobel Peace Prize, it was Adolf Hitler. Hitler did not want war. World War II was forced on Germany. Poland was encouraged to attack Germany by the promises of British Ambassador Sir Howard William Kennard and French Ambassador Leon Noel. They promised unconditionally that England and France would come to Poland's immediate aid should she need it in case of war with Germany; therefore, no matter what Poland did to provoke Germany's attack, Poland had an assurance from England and France. With this guarantee, Poland began acting ruthlessly. In addition, Kennard and Noel flattered Poland into thinking she was a great power. As the Chinese proverb says, "You can flatter a man to jump off the roof." They sabotaged the efforts of those Polish leaders who wanted a policy of friendship with Germany.[1]

BY ALEX S. PERRY JR.

Poland delivered the first blow, and Hitler announced, "Since dawn today, we are shooting back," when he spoke to the Reichstag on September 1, 1939. "Shooting back" is not the statement of an aggressor.[2] When Hitler attacked, Donald Day said, Poland got exactly what she deserved. None of Poland's immediate neighbors felt sorry for her. Poland had conducted a policy of terror. Ethnic Germans living on German soil that had been given to Poland at the end of World War I by the Versailles Peace Treaty had been so mistreated that 2 million left the area for Germany and elsewhere.[3] They were driven from what had been their homeland long before World War I. Leon Degrelle, a young Belgian political leader in the 1930s, and who later joined Hitler's hardest fighting unit, the Waffen SS, with over 400,000 other non-German European volunteers, says, "Of all the crimes of World War II, one never hears about the wholesale massacres that occurred in Poland just before the war. Thousands of German men, women and children were massacred in the most horrendous fashion by press-enraged mobs. Hitler decided to halt the slaughter and he rushed to the rescue."[4] Young German boys, when captured by the Poles, were castrated.[5]

William Joyce, nicknamed Lord Haw Haw by British propaganda, became a German citizen and took up for the German cause. He described the conditions of the Germans who were living in Poland because of the Versailles Treaty:

> German men and women were hunted like wild beasts through the streets of Bromberg. When they were caught, they were mutilated and torn to pieces by the Polish mob.... Every day the butchery increased. . . . [T]housands of Germans fled from their homes in Poland with nothing more than the clothes that they wore. Moreover, there was no doubt that the Polish army was making plans for the massacre of Danzig. . . . On the nights of August 25 to August 31 inclusive, there occurred, besides innumerable attacks on civilians of German blood, 44 perfectly authenticated acts of armed violence against German official persons and property. These incidents took place either on the border or inside German territory. On the night of [August 31], a band of Polish desperadoes actually occupied the German Broadcasting Station at Gleiwitz. Now it was clear that unless German troops marched at once, not a man, woman or child of German blood within the Polish territory could reasonably expect to avoid persecution and slaughter.[6]

Due to Poland's atrocious acts against the German people, Hitler declared to British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson on August 25, 1939: "Poland's provocations have become intolerable."[7]

So Poland delivered the first blow, not Germany. The first blow was important to the United States in its war with Japan. It gave the United States the right and justification to do whatever was necessary to defeat the Japanese. But Germany did not have this right with Poland even after Poland had delivered the first blow. What fair-minded man, if he knew the true facts

involved in the Polish situation, could blame Hitler for his retaliatory attack on Poland? Poland, if any nation ever did, deserved exactly what Germany gave her in return. But Hitler did not even want to do what he had to do. No sooner than Hitler began protecting the German people inside Poland, he was ready to stop all hostilities and begin peace negotiations. Prince Sturdza narrates:

> Only hours after the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Poland, Mussolini, renewing his efforts for peace, proposed to all the interested powers an immediate suspension of hostilities and the immediate convocation of a conference between the great powers, in which Poland would also participate. Mussolini's proposals were, without any delay, accepted by all governments concerned except Great Britain.[8]

Before war broke out Britain's ambassador to Berlin, Sir Nevil Henderson, on August 30, 1939, said, in his final report of Germany's proposed basis for negotiations, "Those proposals are in general not too unreasonable."

Even Pierre and Renee Gosset, in their rabid anti-German book *Hitler,* declare: "It was a proposal of extreme moderation. It was in fact an offer that no Allied statesman could have rejected in good faith."[9]

> As early as January 1941, Hitler was making extraordinary efforts to come to peace terms with England. He offered England generous terms. He offered, if Britain would assume an attitude of neutrality, to withdraw from all of France, to leave Holland and Belgium . . . to evacuate Norway and Denmark, and to support British and French industries by buying their products. His proposal had many other favorable points for England and Western Europe. But England's officials did not want peace. They wanted war. Had they not celebrated their declaration of war by laughing, joking and drinking beer?[10]

Hitler allowed the British to escape at Dunkirk.

He did not want to fight England. German Gen. Blumentritt states why Hitler allowed the British to escape:

> He [Hitler] then astonished us by speaking with admiration of the British Empire, of the necessity for its existence, and the civilization that Britain had brought into the world. He remarked with a shrug of the shoulders, that the creation of the Empire had been achieved by means that were often harsh, but "where there is planning there are shavings flying." He compared the British Empire with the Catholic Church—saying they were both essential elements of stability in the world. He said that all he wanted from Britain was that she should acknowledge Germany's position on the continent. The return of Germany's lost colonies would be desirable but not essential, and he would even offer to support Britain with troops if she should be involved in any difficulties anywhere.[11]

Blumentritt's statement is not the only notice about Hitler's hope of peace and friendship with England. The renowned Swedish Explorer Sven Hedin observed Hitler's confusion about Britain's refusal to accept his peace offers: Hitler "felt he had repeatedly extended the hand of peace and friendship to the British, and each time they had blacked his eye in reply." Hitler said, "The survival of the British Empire is in Germany's interests too because if Britain loses India, we gain nothing thereby."[12] Harry Elmer Barnes says that Hitler lost the war because he was too good.

> While the theory of Hitler's diabolism is generally accepted, there are very well informed persons who contend that he brought himself and Germany to ruin by being too soft, generous and honorable rather than too tough and ruthless. They point to the following considerations: he made a genuine and liberal peace offer to Britain on August 25, 1939; he permitted the British to escape at Dunkirk to encourage Britain to make peace, which later on cost him the war in North Africa; he failed to occupy all of France, take North Africa at once, and split the British Empire, he lost the Battle of Britain by failing to approve the savagery of military barbarism which played so large a role in the Allied victory; he delayed his attack on Russia and offered Molotov lavish concessions in November 1940 to keep peace between Germany and Russia; he lost the war with Russia by delaying the invasion in order to bail Mussolini out of his idiotic attack on Greece; and he declared war on the United States to keep his pledged word with Japan which had long before made it clear that it deserved no such consideration and loyalty from Hitler.[13]

Hitler then astonished us by speaking with admiration of the British Empire. He compared the British Empire with the Catholic Church—saying they were both essential elements of a stable world.

David Irving's descriptive account of Hitler's love for Great Britain confirms what others had to say of Hitler's desire to do no harm to England:

> For 20 years Hitler had dreamed of an alliance with Britain. Until far into the war he clung to the dream with all the vain, slightly ridiculous tenacity of a lover unwilling to admit that his feelings are unrequited. As Hitler told Maj. Quisling on August 18, 1940: "After making one proposal after another to the British on the reorganization of Europe, I now find myself forced against my will to fight this war against Britain. . . ."
>
> This was the dilemma confronting Hitler that summer. He hesitated to crush the British. Accordingly, he could not put his heart into the invasion planning. More fatefully, Hitler stayed the hand of the Luftwaffe and forbade any attack on London under pain of court-martial; the all-out saturation bombing of London, which his strategic advisers Raeder, Jodl, and Jeschonnek all urged upon him, was vetoed for one implausible reason after another. Though his staffs were instructed to examine every peripheral British position—Gibraltar, Egypt, the Suez Canal—for its vulnerability to attack, the heart of the British Empire was allowed to beat on, unmolested until it was too late. In these months an adjutant overheard Hitler heatedly shouting into a Chancellery telephone, "We have no business to be destroying Britain. We are quite incapable of taking up her legacy," meaning the empire; and he spoke of the "devastating consequences" of the collapse of that empire.[14]

Hitler told Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, March 2, 1940, (1) that he had long been in favor of disarmament, but had received no encouragement from England and France; (2) he was in favor of international free trade; (3) Germany had no aim other than the return of the "German people to the territorial position that historically was rightly theirs"; (4) he had no desire to control non-German people and he had no intention to interfere with their independence; and (5) he wanted the return of the colonies that were stolen from Germany at Versailles.[15]

Churchill wanted war. Churchill was a war criminal. Chur-

HULTON GETTY PHOTO ARCHIVE: DECADES DISC

Two British policemen and a crowd of spectators *watch the clock of Big Ben, in London, as it strikes 11 o'clock. That sound marked the end of Germany's deadline to withdraw from Poland and thus the beginning of World War II. According to Adolf Hitler, Germany only moved into Poland to stop the slaughter and mass expulsions of ethnic Germans isolated in Poland—cultural brothers cut off from Germany since the signing of the Versailles Treaty. In retrospect, Hitler moved to end an "ethnic cleansing"—the same reason NATO and the United States used recently to invade Bosnia—now considered by many the obligation of a responsible world leader.*

chill did not want peace. He wanted the war to continue as long as possible.

In a January 1, 1944, letter to Stalin, Churchill said: "We never thought of peace, not even in that year when we were completely isolated and could have made peace without serious detriment to the British Empire, and extensively at your cost. Why should we think of it now, when victory approaches for the three of us?"[16] This is a confession even by Churchill that Hitler never did want war with England.

Churchill in his July 1943 Guildhall speech stated quite plainly, "We entered the war of our free will, without ourselves being directly assaulted."[17]

When Churchill was leaving London to meet Roosevelt for a conference in Quebec late in the summer of 1943, a reporter asked if they were planning to offer peace terms to Germany. Churchill replied: "Heavens, no. They would accept immediately."[18] So the war went on from August 1943 until May 1945—for 22 more months just because peace terms were not offered.

Churchill wanted England to be in war with Germany as early as 1936.[19]

Roosevelt was a war criminal. He wanted war and he wanted World War II to last as long as possible.

✠ ✠ ✠

Hitler and the German people did not want war, but Roosevelt wanted war. He worked for getting World War II started. He wanted war for political reasons. Jesse Jones, a member of Roosevelt's cabinet for five years, states, "Regardless of his oft-repeated statement, 'I hate war,' he was eager to get into the fighting since that would ensure a third term."[20]

While the president repeated he did not want war and had no intent to send an expeditionary force to Europe, the militant secretaries of the Navy and of the War Department, Knox and

Stimson, denounced the neutrality legislation in speeches and public declarations and advocated an American intervention in the Atlantic Battle. As members of the cabinet they could not do it without the president's consent.[21]

When the press quoted Frank Knox as saying: "The only hope for peace for the United States would be the battering of Germany," FDR did not rebuke him.[22]

Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Gen. Eisenhower's brother, said, "President Roosevelt found it necessary to get the country into World War II to save his social policies."[23]

Clare Booth-Luce shocked many people by saying at the Republican Party Convention in 1944 that Roosevelt "has lied us [the U.S.A.] into the war." However, after this statement proved to be correct, the Roosevelt followers ceased to deny it, but praised it by claiming he was "forced to lie" to save his country and then England and "the world."[24]

Rep. Hamilton Fish made the first speech in Congress on December 8, 1941, asking for a declaration of war against Japan. In his book, *FDR: The Other Side of the Coin*, Fish says he is ashamed of that speech today and if he had known what Roosevelt had been doing to provoke Japan to attack, he would never have asked for a declaration of war.[25] Fish said Roosevelt was the main firebrand to light the fuse of war both in Europe and the Pacific.[26]

Roosevelt's real policy was revealed when the Germans were able to search through Polish documents and found in the archives in Warsaw "the dispatches of the Polish ambassadors in Washington and Paris which laid bare Roosevelt's efforts to goad France and Britain into war. In November 1938, William C. Bullitt, his personal friend and ambassador in Paris, had indicated to the Poles that the president's desire was for "Germany and Russia [to] come to blows, whereupon the democratic nations would attack Germany and force her into submission"; in the spring of 1939, Bullitt quoted Roosevelt as being determined "not to participate in the war from the start, but to be in at the finish."[27]

Oliver Lyttelton, wartime British production manager, was undeniably correct when he declared, "America was never truly neutral. There is no doubt where her sympathies were, and it is a travesty on history ever to say that the United States was forced into the war. America provoked the Japanese to such an extent that they were forced to attack."[28]

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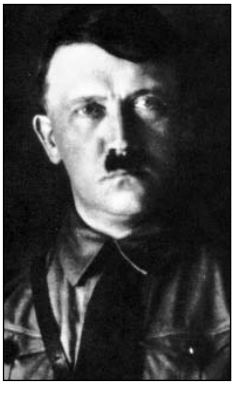
The Japanese were begging for peace before the atom bombs were dropped, and MacArthur recommended negotiation on the basis of the Japanese overtures. But Roosevelt brushed off this suggestion with the remark: "MacArthur is our greatest general and our poorest politician."[29] These statements tell the whole history of World War II from the beginning to the end, The war was started to keep Roosevelt in office and it was allowed to go on much longer than necessary—it could have been over any day from 1943 on. At the same time American boys were battling to end World War II, leading American politicians were doing all they could for political reasons to continue the conflict.

Hitler had only one goal with regard to his relations with other nations. That goal was peace. On May 17, 1933, Hitler addressed the Reichstag about his intentions:

> Germany will be perfectly ready to disband her entire military establishment and destroy the small amount of arms remaining to her, if the neighboring countries will do the same thing with equal thoroughness. Germany is entirely ready to renounce aggressive weapons of every sort if the armed nations, on their part, will

Adolf Hitler



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> destroy their aggressive weapons within a specified period, and if their use is forbidden by an international convention. Germany is at all times prepared to renounce offensive weapons if the rest of the world does the same. Germany is prepared to agree to any solemn pact of non-aggression because she does not think of attacking anybody but only of acquiring security.[30]

None of the "peace loving democracies" paid any attention to Hitler's offer. The only reason why King Edward was not allowed to remain on the British throne was because he let it be known that as long as he was the king, England would not go to war with Germany.

Hitler expressed himself about the results Germany would gain from war: "A European war could be the end of all our efforts even if we should win, because the disappearance of the British Empire would be a misfortune which could not be made up again" (Michael McLaughlin, *For Those Who Cannot Speak*, page 10). Based on the above, Hitler should be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize posthumously to set things straight. He was not the cause of World War II and he did not want any war. He was a man of peace and he worked for peace in every way he could. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1] Day, Donald, *Onward Christian Soldiers*, 68-9. Donald Day was *The Chicago Tribune's* only correspondent in northeastern Europe before and during World War II.
[2] McLaughlin, Michael, *For Those Who Cannot Speak*, 9.
[3] *Onward Christian Soldiers*, 55.
[4] *The Journal of Historical Review*, winter 1982, 454-5.
[5] Fish, Hamilton, *FDR: The Other Side of the Coin*, 86.
[6] *Twilight Over England,* 125-6.
[7] *The Suicide of Europe* (memoirs of Prince Michel Sturdza, former foreign minister of Romania), 1.
[8] *Ibid.*, 145.
[9] *Ibid.*, 11.
[10] McLaughlin, *op cit.,* 10.
[11] Barnes, Harry Elmer, *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace,* 162. The last sentence in the paragraph just quoted should put an end to any claim that Hitler wanted to capture the world.
[12] Irving, David, *Hitler's War*, paperback edition, Avon History, 236.
[13] *The Barnes Trilogy*, section "Revisionism and Brainwashing," 33.
[14] Irving, *op. cit.*, 236.
[15] Tansill, Charles Callan, *Back Door to War*, 577.
[16] Walendy, Udo, *The Methods of Reeducation*, 3.
[17] Martin, James J., *The Saga of Hog Island*, 42.
[18] Martin, James J., *Revisionist Viewpoints*, 75.
[19] Neilson, Francis, *The Churchill Legend*, 350.
[20] Jones, Jesse H., with Edward Angly, *Fifty Billion Dollars: My Thirteen Years with the RFC:* 1932-1945, New York: the Macmillan Company, 1951, 260.
[21] Fehrenbach, T.F., *F.D.R.'s Undeclared War 1939 to 1941*, pages 135, 189.
[22] Walendy, Udo, *The Methods of Reeducation*, 3.
[23] Grieb, Conrad, *American Manifest Destiny and the Holocaust*, 124-5.
[24] Walendy, *op. cit.,* 3
[25] *Ibid.*, 144.
[26] *Ibid.*, 149.
[27] Irving, *op. cit.*, 235.
[28] *The Saga of Hog Island*, *op. cit.*, 63.
[29] Chamberlin, William Henry, *America's Second Crusade*, 219.
[30] Neilson, Francis, *The Churchill Legend*, 278.

Mr. Alex Perry Jr. is a member of the "greatest generation" and a World War II combat veteran. He is a veteran writer on the subject of World War II and is quickly becoming a regular to TBR readers. He presently resides in Mississippi.

HULTON GETTY PHOTO ARCHIVE

Many of Adolf Hitler's social reforms *were meant to benefit the working man. From paid vacations to quality healthcare, Hitler sought to soften the previously hard life of labor. In this picture, Hitler introduces the Volkswagen—"the car of the people" at an industrial rally. Putting transportation in the hands of the average German citizen made his life easier, more efficient, more free and independent. Many of Hitler's cutting-edge social reforms are glossed over by mainstream historians, who are told that to retain their reputations, they had better not say anything good about Hitler. This point cannot be made any more clearly than in a recent news item brought to TBR's attention: A middle school teacher recently challenged her class to write a pro-and-con piece about three of history's "dictators." The class could choose from Hitler, Josef Stalin or Mao Tse-tung. When school administrators found out about the project, they condemned the teacher, claiming "nothing good could be said about Adolf Hitler." They obviously did not object to the inclusion of two of history's worst mass murderers. (Stalin and Mao killed an estimated 40 to 80 million non-combatants combined, during and after World War II. Hitler, on the other hand, is still pinned with the fictitious 6 million figure, which even unbiased Jewish authorities doubt.) The teacher was forced to cancel the project and apologize to the students and their parents for assigning the topic. In fact, there are many good things one can say about Hitler, the least of which is that he, more than any other leader of the era, thought of the masses first and foremost.*

German Law Legislation

When the National Socialist government came into office, on January 30, 1933, it was confronted with widespread chaos and confusion in the social, economic and political life of the nation. A similar state of affairs existed in the legal sphere and in the administration of justice. The situation was too critical to allow any time being lost in dealing with it. The following article is meant to delineate the major reforms the Third Reich implemented.

BY DR. ERICH SCHINNERER, BERLIN, 1938

The first step taken was to put an end to the manner in which Parliament had hitherto functioned. Even in imperial times, before the war, this institution had proved itself inefficient. The republican Parliament, however, which followed the war, turned out to be not only inefficient but also positively detrimental to the interests of the country. This republican Reichstag had been organized according to the principles laid down in the Weimar Constitution of 1919. But that constitution had been drawn up by a conference of theoretical jurists and politicians who were quite out of touch with the practical needs of the nation. In the final crisis of 1932-33 the Reichstag absolutely failed to function. Parliamentary legislation was increasingly superseded by emergency decrees issued by the president of the Reich. In the year 1931, 35 laws were passed, and 42 emergency decrees were issued. In 1932 only five laws were passed, but 60 decrees were issued. This system of emergency decrees could not furnish a permanent basis for the government of the country.

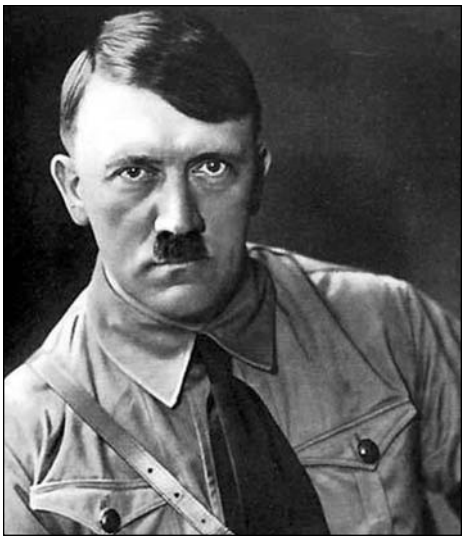
The administration of justice failed to check the increasing volume of crimes and misdemeanors. In spite of the growing leniency toward the criminal, which was due to the prevailing laxity of moral ideas, the number of persons accused of larceny in Berlin rose from 32,452 in 1926 to 52,231 in 1932. The number accused of burglary rose from 18,673 to 36,729 within the same period. And the number of cases of robbery with murder rose from two to seven. The damage resulting from theft amounted to 16.5 million marks in 1926. In 1932 it amounted to 32 million. The increase in acquittals, which offended the popular sense of justice, was an outstanding proof that the existing criminal code was inadequate to deal effectively with new developments in general delinquency.

The laws in regard to labor, which were based on the idea of a permanent conflict of interests between employers and employed, were unable to maintain industrial peace, which is so necessary to national existence. The increase in unemployment heightened the existing tension to a point where it was becoming intolerable.

The sources of the nation's food supplies were in a precarious condition. The farmers were heavily in debt, and their farms were difficult to work profitably owing to the dividing up of the land according to the hereditary system.

The political transformation, which took place in 1933, brought with it the introduction of many practical reforms in the realm of law. The threatening collapse proved clearly that the existing laws were inadequate to the vital needs of the nation and that a change in juridical practice, or the passing of individual measures or supplementary laws, would have been insufficient to eliminate such profound defects. The situation could be effectively remedied only by creating an entirely new order, based on the new political principles, which the national revolution had introduced into national life.

But a new and permanent system could not be created at once. Therefore the Reich government did not hurriedly draw up new codes; but for the time being it had to content itself with introducing supplementary laws, which would clear the way for further developments and prepare the ground for a future systematic code.



The German general and second president of the Weimar Republic, *Paul von Hindenburg (born in 1847), is shown at left. He was rightly viewed as a great hero because by mid-September 1914, Hindenburg had inflicted two severe defeats on the Russian army at Tannenburg and the Masurian lakes. Hindenburg went on to other victories and was promoted to field marshal and given the sole command of the Eastern Front in November 1914. Eventually he was elected chancellor (equivalent to president) of Germany. Too old to continue at Germany's helm, Hindenburg named Adolf Hitler (center) chancellor of Germany on January 30, 1933. Hindenburg died at his Prussian estate in August 1934. The author, Dr. Erich Schinnerer, is at right. Few people realize the numerous legal reforms that were achieved during the Third Reich. Hitler showed a remarkable tendency toward conservative faith in God and saw himself as a reformer and a savior of the German people.*

The laws to which the legislator would give final form would have to arise from the life of the nation itself. The Academy of German Law was set up as a public corporation and within the framework of this organization a number of committees are doing the preliminary juristic work, which is necessary before the new codes can be finally shaped. At the present time the Academy is principally engaged on that section of the code, which will establish and guarantee the position of the family as an integrant unit in the national community.

The whole body of new legislation is to be inspired by the main ideas, which dominate the German mind today: namely, the idea of leadership, the idea of the people, and the idea of the community of the people.

In order to understand what is the basis of the new legislation one must have a clear grasp of what the Germans mean today when they speak of the community of the people, the *Volksgemeinschaft.*

This idea of the people is based on the fact that their members have a homogenous national character.

When great multitudes act together, conscious of their historical unity and determined to pursue the fulfillment of one mission as a national unit, then they are a political unit also. Of this political unit those who are its leaders form an integrant part. All the members form one corporation, which is called the *Volksgemeinschaft,* literally, folk community. Now the laws that govern the folk community emerge from the inner spiritual, political and material necessities, which have developed through a common historical experience. Therefore, in the National Socialist sense, law is not the expression of the state's authority, to which the people must submit as a passive and inert mass. In harmony with the concept of the folk community, law is part of the life of the people. The legislator draws out and gives organic expression to the sense of what is just and unjust, the feeling for what is good and what is evil, which is inherent in the soul of the people. Therefore the starting point of the National Socialist conception of law is the people, not the state. The task of the state is to see that the law is carried out.

The whole body of new legislation is to be inspired by the main ideas, which dominate the German mind today: namely, the idea of leadership, the idea of the people and the idea of community.

The legal system, which was introduced into Germany toward the close of the middle ages, was based on the principles of Roman jurisprudence. These principles were revived and reformulated in the 19th century. They were entirely foreign to German traditions and they proved a perpetual hindrance to the development of a uniform system of German law. The German people have not a traditional legal system such as that through which the Anglo-Saxon people have found expression for their inner sense of justice and which forms the foundation of all their legal ideas. In many spheres of German life the introduction of a system foreign to the nature of the people separated the operation of the law from the naturally developing life of the people. The legislative efforts made by the Second Empire ever since 1871 failed to close the breach between the legal instincts of the people, developed out of their traditions, and the ideas of learned jurists. The great work of codification carried out under the Second Empire was done by men who had been trained in the ideas of Roman law. It is a well-known fact that this code was soon shown to need reform; and yet all attempts to improve it have failed.

In the National Socialist state the Fuehrer is the lawgiver; but he himself is an integral part of the folk community. And so the National Socialist law follows a different principle from that on which the status of a dictatorship is legally based. In order to main-

tain the rule of the dictator, external compulsion is necessary; but leadership depends on the unconditional authority of conviction. Where there is compulsion the individual feels that he has no responsibility to the community or to the future, but it is just on this feeling of individual responsibility that the National Socialist law is based. The highest honor and the highest ideal consist in the service of the community. Honor and internal as well as external freedom are essential to the existence of the community.

Therefore, as the ideal of the folk community forms the basic principle of National Socialism, a legal form must be found which expresses that principle and gives each German his place as a constituent part of the national community. The individual does not stand isolated over and against the community. A community must be made up of members. These members are not the mere objects of its rule or social institutions. Each represents the community in himself and has his field of activity within it. The total activity of the community depends on the strength and achievements of the single members. Therefore the member is not in the position of a subject who has no rights on his own account, as is the case in the absolutist state. The rights of the community are his rights and on him depend its honor and freedom. But he occupies this position for the sake of the community and not for the sake of the individual. It implies political duties as well as political rights.

As the ideal of the folk community forms the basic principle of National Socialism, a legal form must be found which expresses that principle and gives each his place as a constituent part of the whole.

The National Socialist Revolution did not merely mean the external collapse of the existing state. It implied also a change in the fundamental ideas of the state as such and its laws. Therefore we should be mistaken if we regarded it merely as a revolt against the evils which existed in 1933. The National Socialist law rather represents something essentially new which is capable of infusing a new life into all traditional forms. Fuehrer and people, folk community and German citizen, constitute the essential elements of the National Socialist conception of law. And the purpose of the new laws is to give form to that conception.

The National Socialist Revolution was not, like other revolutions, carried out by a breach of the constitution. The constitutional transition from the Weimar Republic to the National Socialist State was given its constitutional form in the law establishing the leadership of the Reich, which was passed on March 24, 1933. On that date, and by a majority of 441 to 93, the constitutionally elected Reichstag transferred the leadership of the Reich to the Reich government. That meant the abandonment of the existing method of legislation. In passing this law the Reichstag was acting within its rights as defined by the Weimar Constitution; for the latter put no restriction on the ambit of such laws as might be enacted for the purpose of altering the constitution. The stipulated majority had been attained. The forms, which the constitution required, had been observed. Through this law the Reichstag declared its approval of the government proclamation issued by the Reich chancellor. This proclamation laid down the lines along which the work of reconstruction, within and without, was to proceed. But the political significance of the law goes much further. It acknowledges the leadership as invested in the community of the German people. Therewith was abolished the division which the variety of political parties had caused in the life of the nation. The government of the Reich was entrusted with the task of carrying out the new reform. By assuming the legislative function, the government did not thereby introduce a transitory state of emergency, which would eventually be terminated by the restoration of the old state of affairs. Once and for all the authority of the leaders of the state was recognized, and in their hands the legislative and executive powers were combined.

It is not without importance for the development of the legislative activities, which followed its assumption of power, that the National Socialist Revolution was accomplished without any violent external breach of the law, although it profoundly influenced the life of the people as a whole and also that of the individual German. Up to the present day the Weimar Constitution has not been formally abolished. But when the revolution became a fact the Weimar Constitution lost all practical importance as the basis of the state, since the national life had burst its forms and was seeking new forms of legal expression. The principles of the Weimar Republic would be in conflict with the national constitution in which the German people live today, although as yet no written constitution has been drawn up.

The Reich government did not hold it to be their task to issue a new constitution.

Apart from the law regarding the Reich leadership, the following laws, which, on account of their fundamental importance, may be regarded as constitutional laws, have been passed: the coordination acts of March 31 and April 7, 1933, the Plebiscite Act of July 14, 1933, the Act establishing the unity of party with state of December 1, 1933, the Succession Act of August 1, 1934, the Regional Governors and Local Government Act of January 30, 1933, the Fighting Services Act of March 16, 1935, the Reich Flag Act, the Citizenship of the Reich Act, and the Act for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor of September 15, 1935, and the Act reuniting Austria and Germany of March 13, 1938.

From this list one can see that the center of gravity of the state does not lie in its external structure and in its position in relation to something outside of the state itself. The state is determined rather by the internal relationship of the people, whom it is meant to serve. State, party, economic system and judicial system are only secondary factors, which exist for the service of the people. This is clearly shown in the Fuehrer's decree of August 8, 1934, in which he called upon the Reich minister of the interior to prepare a referendum on the decision of the government to appoint the Fuehrer president of the Reich.

"I desire that the German people should give their explicit approval to the decision of the Cabinet whereby the functions of the former Reich president were transferred to me and therewith combined with those of the office of Reich chancellor. Absolutely convinced as I am that all power in the state proceeds from the people, I request that the decision of the Cabinet, with any additions necessary to be made, should be presented to the German people without delay for them to express their opinion on these measures in a free plebiscite."

This relation between people and state shows how false it is to

characterize the National Socialist state as a totalitarian state. A state which itself works for an end and is not an end in itself cannot in any sense be called a totalitarian state, in which the center of gravity has been shifted to the disadvantage of the individual. In such a case the defenseless individual is confronted by an all-powerful state. But the National Socialist state exists to serve the people and therewith each member.

Each German is a member of the whole and therewith called upon to cooperate in the life of the state.

The term "totality" properly applies to the National Socialist *Weltanschauung,* which is embodied in the whole people and activates every branch of national existence.

The most important of the constitutional laws are those designed to maintain the purity of German blood. The word "people" does not mean for National Socialism the total number of German subjects, nor does it mean merely all those with a common history. The "people" is a political factor, which has its own being, and in order to preserve this being its blood must be kept pure and healthy. The foundation of the national being is race. It would be a waste of time to argue about the constituents of race. Races are the stones with which God has built up mankind, and our task can only be to preserve them as such.

Reich citizens alone possess full political rights. They alone can exercise the franchise, can occupy official positions, and can take part in the Reichstag elections or plebiscites. Only they can become members of the Reichstag or of a state council, a provincial council, town council or district council, or may become civil servants or hold honorary public office. A condition for the granting of these rights is that such persons should be capable and willing loyally to serve the German people and the German Reich.

Within the first four years of the National Socialist regime there have been four Reichstag elections and three plebiscites. The subjects of the plebiscites were respectively Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations, the repudiation of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, the assumption by Adolf Hitler of the office of president of the Reich, and the reunion of Austria and Germany.

The national unity brought about by the revolution called for a corresponding unity of the state in accordance with the unity of the popular will. Thus a long-standing desire on the part of the best elements of the German people found its fulfillment in constitutional law. The federal structure of the German Reich had its origin in dynastic rule, which, even under the Second Empire, was sovereign in the respective federative states. The presidential decree of January 28, 1933, already empowered the government of the Reich to take the necessary steps, by the appointment of Reich commissioners, for the maintenance of law and order in the various federative states. The first decisive step toward constitutional unification was the Act of March 31, 1933. This act stipulated that the composition of the parliaments of the federative states and also of the local councils should be altered in accordance with the results of the Reichstag election. Therewith those bodies were given a uniform political direction and the entrusting of legislative power to the federative states according to the principles laid down in the Reich Leadership Act which led to the unification of political leadership. The dissolution of the Reichstag on November 14, 1933, led automatically to the dissolution of the federative parliaments, and the latter were not re-elected. The Reconstruction Act of January 20, 1934, legally abolished the federative parliaments. The Act of April 7, 1933, subordinated the activities of the federative governments to the government of the Reich. A governor was appointed for each of the larger federative states, such as Bavaria and Saxony, and the smaller federative states were divided into groups, a governor being placed over each group. These governors took over a number of duties formerly carried on by the federative governments. As representatives of the Fuehrer, the governors have to see that the work of the federative governments is directed toward consolidating the political unity of the Reich. One of the principal duties of the governor is to appoint and dismiss prime ministers and other ministers of the federative governments. He draws up and promulgates the laws for his respective federative state. He appoints civil servants and may dismiss those not appointed by the Reich. The Act of January 30, 1934, transferred the last remnants of federative sovereignty to the Reich. In virtue of this measure the governments of the federative states became mere channels of Reich administration. Legislation in the federative states requires the approval of the competent Reich minister. The administration of justice has been taken over directly by the Reich. But in spite of this centralization of all power in the hands of the Reich government the position of a governor is maintained in the Act of January 30, 1935. He is a link between the Reich and the federative authorities, and has been entrusted with some of the functions of the Reich government so that, where necessary, special local conditions can be taken into consideration. In this way, notwithstanding a unification of the Reich, the traditional characters of the various branches of the German people will be maintained.

But the laws, which have been promulgated up to now, do not represent the final stage of constitutional development. They merely clear the way for further development. The formation of a new constitution is to take place not from above, but from below, from the smallest cells in the community of the state, the communes. They were therefore the first to receive their constitution, embodied in the Local Government Act of 1935. But this act is not only of interest for the political life of the communes. In many respects it is an attempt to try out on a small scale things which may eventually be of importance for the constitution of the state. The Local Community Act is thus one of the foundations of the National Socialist state, and on the ground prepared by it the new structure of the Reich will be raised. The provisions contained in the Local Community Act are derived from old and valuable German ideas of law. Its most important part was advocated by Baron von Stein, for the aim is to give the communes a great measure of independence so that they can contribute to the fullest extent to the good of the whole nation. The form, which was chosen for the realization of this purpose, represents one of the first examples of the National Socialist idea of the folk community as applied to the administration. The Local Community Act does not therefore look upon the commune as merely a technical and economic administrative unit, but regards it as a community formed according to the special conditions of the neighborhood. The law encourages a sturdy independence in each district so that each citizen may, through his work in the narrower community of the commune, cooperate sensibly and with a full sense of responsibility in the work of the larger community of the nation. He is therefore no longer a mere number among many millions, but has his special function in political life.

For this reason the commune is not regarded simply as a passive organ for carrying out the commands of the state, but within the limited framework of its district bears the responsibility for fulfilling those tasks which concern the national community. The nature of German local government can be summarized under the following three headings:

1. In principle the commune has to carry out its own tasks on its own responsibility. State supervision is limited to ensuring that the administration is according to the laws and in harmony with the general policy of the state. But this supervision cannot lead to the state taking over the organs of administration when it disagrees with the measures adopted by a commune. The supervisory board can only prevent the putting into force of decrees which run counter to the political aims of the Reich government: it cannot compel the local authority to carry out any particular measures. The commune is left to solve its own problems in its own way. It is thus made sure that the state supervision will in no way hamper the initiative and enterprise of the local authorities. It must be left to the commune to correct any mistakes, which are made. In this way every member of the commune is trained in politically sound thinking.

2. In the person of the mayor the commune possesses its own particular organ for the forming of decisions. Neither he nor the aldermen are appointed by the state. The mayor is appointed by the commune itself, and the aldermen by the deputies of the party. The Local Community Act stipulates that those citizens are to be made Aldermen whose professions are representative of the commune and its special problems. This means that only those who are in close touch with the life of the commune and feel themselves therefore naturally responsible for its welfare are qualified to be councilors.

The political transformation of 1933 brought with it the introduction of many practical reforms in the realm of law. The threatening collapse proved clearly that the existing laws were inadequate to the vital needs of the nation.

3. The citizen of the commune is called upon to play a part in the making of decisions and to cooperate in the administration. The new act is not concerned to ensure that every citizen should once a year, by means of a secret vote, symbolically assert his responsibility for the local administration: it is concerned to bring about the actual collaboration of each citizen and to ensure that each member of the community shall bear his actual share of responsibility. The maintenance of certain technical forms is no guarantee that real self-government exists. The latter is guaranteed only when each citizen not merely has the right, but also the duty to cooperate in the administration. There are many honorary workers, and the Local Community Act requires that no one should refuse an honorary position. The extent to which this honorary collaboration has been introduced is shown by the following: of the 51,311 communes in Germany 96.03 percent are ruled over by mayors whose posts are honorary. Out of a total 138,895 aldermen 99.42 percent are honorary. There are in addition 291,234 councilors and 305,248 assistant councilors; so that 777,973 citizens hold honorary positions while only 2,770 devote themselves to local government work as their chief profession.

Like the state, the commune is built up on the principle of leadership. This principle does not merely mean that one person has the right to lead, it implies also that this leader is the representative embodiment of the community. The position of leader implies responsibility for the community as well as authority in the community based on the work done for it. The mayor of the commune must not be content to administer the commune according to the law and to increase its economic efficiency. He must not look upon the commune merely as an economic unit, but must always bear in mind that it is made up of individual men and women who are his fellow-countrymen. He must therefore always seek their collaboration and not retire into his office to lead there a secluded existence. The Local Government Act presupposes a living contact between the mayor and his commune. Where such relations do not already exist the act opens the way for their introduction. This is the basic element in the whole act, and the life of the commune is founded on it. The special work to be done in each commune depends on local conditions, canal construction, e.g., which goes beyond the limits of any individual commune is undertaken by associations of communes. Cultural policy presents a wide sphere of activity for the commune. The encouragement of cultural activity is especially important for the commune, because in local government it is easier than in state policy to establish contact with the individual citizen. The community feeling which grows from people living in close proximity is a good basis for cultural work. In the economic sphere the activity of the commune is restricted by the fact that it may not enter into competition with the economic activity of its members. The community can only undertake work which individual initiative has failed to accomplish. The commune is not on that account bound to confine itself to the provision of water and electricity. It can also devote itself to other tasks, which are of service to the community. But commercial undertakings must not be carried on merely for their own sake and for the sake of the profit they may yield.

Since the number of towns with over 10,000 inhabitants has grown considerably, we find a professional bureaucracy side by side with the honorary workers. The ordered administration of these towns demands a high degree of legal knowledge such as the honorary worker cannot always be assumed to possess. But these professional officials too are subject to the mayor. They act only as the auxiliaries of local government. This legal administration is not therefore in any sort of opposition to the political administration, but is rather an integral part of it. In every commune a deputy of the party is appointed, and this deputy has to exercise his influence in such a way as to ensure, in accordance with the unity of party and state, that the work of local government is in line with the general policy of the Reich. He must not interfere in matters of everyday administration. But even in cases where the mayor is bound to act in collaboration with the party deputy the former is still held personally responsible for decisions suggested to him by the deputy. If a measure taken by the mayor is vetoed by the party deputy, and if the mayor nevertheless still holds such a measure to be necessary, he must lay the matter before the higher departments of the state administration for their verdict. As far as finance is concerned the powers of local authorities are restricted. The extraordinarily widespread indebtedness of the period before 1933 made it necessary to strengthen the supervisory powers of the state. But the Act concerning Taxes on Real Estate and Commercial

Transactions, of December 1, 1936, has already increased the financial independence of the communes to a considerable extent. A further easing of the restrictions is planned for the future. The German conception of self-government does not regard the financial part as the decisive one. The essential is the development of community life, the inculcation of sound political ideas and a sense of political responsibility. The Local Government Act had laid down very strict provision to ensure that the economic policy of the communes would be carried on in an orderly and sane manner. The Local Community Act also gave the commune the right to make its own laws. The commune may formulate and enact a special constitution for itself, in accordance with the principles laid down in the act, and this constitution does not require the approval of the supervisory authority in so far as it does not affect the position of the commune within the framework of the state.

Apart from the Local Community Act two further aspects of life within the state have been given their final form: By the Act of May 21, 1935, military service was declared a service of honor to the German people. The army, navy and air force are the only bodies entitled to bear weapons for the state and they form a training school for martial qualities. Further, by the Act of June 26, 1935, general compulsory labor service was introduced. This institution plays a vital part in the life of the people as molded by National Socialist ideas. Its purpose is to imbue young Germans with a proper respect for manual work and the right attitude to labor.

Since 1933 there has been an energetic development in all aspects of the law dealing with labor.

Labor is not regarded as being merely the physical capacity to perform certain tasks. Labor is an activity that is of value to the community. Labor as a whole is national labor.

Labor organization has also been reformed through the Organization of Labor Act (Jan. 20, 1934). Connected with that measure is a revised Labor Courts Act, as well as an Act concerning the Introduction of the Work Book (Feb. 26, 1936), which provides the authorities with the data necessary for a planned distribution of labor. Rules governing labor contracts have also been laid down. The Act for the Protection of Wages in Homework (June 8, 1933), and the Homework Law (March 23, 1934) the essential part of which protects the worker from a lowering of wages, but which also makes it possible to prohibit homework tending to endanger life, health, and morality, further, the Hours of Work Act (July 26, 1934), the Act Concerning Hours of Work in Bakeries and Confectioner's Shops (June 29, 1936). The eight-hour day is prescribed as a general rule. In concerns dangerous to health the time of work must be reduced. In the sphere of labor protection we have regulations concerning work with compressed air (May 29, 1935), an act regarding the accommodation for workers in the building trade (Dec. 13, 1934), which provides for a healthy and adequate accommodation for workers (male and female) in coal mines, in roller and hammer works and in the glass industry (March 12, 1933). In addition to the reorganization of sickness, invalidity and accident insurance, social insurance as a whole has been reformed so as to ensure its efficient and economical working.

All these acts can be easily fitted into the existing framework of this department of law, but merely to give their names does not tell us anything of the completely new attitude toward everything concerning labor law. The former labor law centered on the worker's associations and recognized these organizations for class-conflict as statutory corporations, thus giving them a place in the life of the state. But such associations are now completely at variance with the ideas embodied in the Labor Organization Law. Labor organization has undergone a fundamental change. The National Socialist state has not sought to make a compromise between the National Socialist and the capitalist organization of industry and labor. In place of the opposition of labor and capital, of employer and employed, the Labor Organization Act has set up the works community, which exists to serve the whole people. "To serve the highest interests of the community of the people they are not employers and employed, but labor deputies of the people." (Hitler at the Motor Exhibition, 1935.)

Work in every form is the fulfillment of a duty toward the community. For every German, work means the fulfillment of life's purpose. Therewith the nonsensical idea that manual work is on an inferior plane is finally refuted. The skilled worker at the boring machine is fulfilling a much more essential task than that of the clerk in the factory office, even though the latter may call himself a "brainworker." The value of any work done within the framework of the folk community depends of its necessity for the life of the nation. The meaning of social honor lies in the fulfillment of this duty and in respect for the worker. Honor is the basis of our national life and the most precious possession of our people. It must, by its very nature, be all inclusive. It must penetrate every sphere of national life and be its basic principle. Community and honor are inseparably bound together. It is therefore the foundation of the Works Community.

Labor is not regarded as being merely the physical capacity to perform certain tasks. Labor is an activity that is of value to the community. Labor as a whole is national labor, and each individual worker is only a member of the working folk community, helping to accomplish the task, which the people as a whole have to fulfill. The laws of national life also require labor as a means of selection and of stimulating spiritual and moral forces. Labor is thus a community-forming factor. We cannot therefore consider labor and the circumstances and conditions under which it is carried out, matters such as the worker's safety, conditions of dismissal and holidays, working hours and wages, merely as subjects for private agreements which the community has to put up with, however harmful they may be. They must rather be regulated by the law, which governs the life of the whole people, for they concern the whole community.

The work in each individual factory or business is therefore carried out for the common benefit of people and state, and its success or failure affects the fate of the whole nation. The position of the employer as leader of his business is subordinate to this task. His work in cooperation with the workers he employs is based not on mutual services rendered, but on the common work done for the nation.

The employer's position as leader does not therefore mean that he is master in his own house and can do what he likes. It means rather that he is responsible for what his firm does for the commu-

nity. The employer is bound to his workers by the fact that they are all participating in the labor of the nation.

The essence of this cooperation lies in social honor, which means performances of duty, and respect for every kind of work. To offend against this principle of honor is to infringe the order of things embodied in the Labor Organization Act.

The form given to the works community necessitates that it should be self-governing. The organ of this self-government is the Mutual Trust Council, which consists of the leader of the firm and members elected by the workers. Its task is above all to assist in the drawing up of the works regulations, to see that suitable measures for protection against accidents are taken, and to strengthen mutual confidence.

The carrying out of this labor code is in the hands of the labor trustees who are appointed for each district. Their task is however not to use official means of compulsion to bring about the formation of works communities. A community cannot be created by compulsion. The labor trustee must, by using his personal influence, by education and advice of a general and particular nature, ensure that State compulsion is in general unnecessary. The activity of the labor trustee up to now has shown that although they have used, when necessary, the powers given them under the act, they have avoided any serious interference which might have led to the failure of their efforts.

His action in this case was not an insult to honor within the meaning of the Criminal Code, but an offense against the honor due to every member of the working community.

The labor trustees are supported in their work by the German Labor Front, which is the community of all working Germans. It is a social self-governing corporation. As such it took over the former social institutions of the workers and has extended and perfected them by means of a mighty organization. It further helps its members by improving the conditions under which they live and assists them in the event of unforeseen misfortunes. Since the organization includes employers as well as workers it can exercise a considerable influence on working conditions in the individual firms and on the formation of works communities in accordance with the principles laid down by the labor trustees. If there is deliberate and malicious opposition to the orders of the labor trustee, the latter may appeal to the Courts of Social Honor. Paragraph 36 of the Labor Organization Act gives the exhaustive list of actions, which are punishable as offenses against social honor.

By establishing these courts the state has embarked on something entirely new. They have been entrusted with the task of elaborating through their own decisions a law of national labor. Misdemeanors enumerated in the act are malicious exploitation of labor, offenses against a person's honor, malicious endangering of industrial peace, breaches of general decrees issued by the labor trustee, and betrayal of commercial secrets by the members of the labor councils. But it is assumed that all such actions proceed from an asocial attitude of mind. The extent and effects of these penal regulations will be best shown by means of a few practical examples.

The Courts of Honor have passed sentences on account of malicious exploitation of labor for the following actions: the inadequate payment of work in violation of wage agreements, retention of wages, nonpayment for overtime, excessive work, bad conditions of board and lodging, refusal of holidays, and breaches of important regulations for the avoidance of accidents. There is also the case of an employer who did not allow the workers to do their jobs in peace and quiet, but was continually bothering them and urging them on with abusive language. An employer was condemned for an offense against honor because he refused to have the sick children of a worker taken to a hospital in a neighboring town in accordance with the doctor's instructions; he said he wished to spare his horses.

His action in this case was not an insult to honor within the meaning of the Criminal Code, but an offense against the honor due to every member of the working community. In connection with the disturbance of industrial peace the following offenses have been dealt with: the provoking of labor disputes; demonstrations against the employer by misrepresentation; undermining of confidence in cooperation among the workers so as to disturb the proper working of the firm. In 1934, 64 actions were brought, in 1935, 204, of which 164 were concluded by the end of the year. The penalties the Social Courts of Honor may impose are fines, reprimands and warnings.

But they may also order removal of a worker from his place of work, or deprive an employer of his title of leader of the firm. In assessing the severity of the punishment, not merely the isolated action but the asocial attitude of the offender is to be considered. Of the 164 cases dealt with, 8 ended in acquittal, in 25 cases fines of under 100 Marks were imposed, in 45 cases fines of between 100 and 499 Marks, in four cases fines of between 500 and 999 Marks, and in four cases a fine of over 1000 Marks.

Further, 21 reprimands and 19 warnings were issued. There has been one sentence of removal from the place of work, and in nine cases the employer was deprived of his functions as leader of the firm.

If an offense is not only against social honor but also against the community directly, the labor trustee can appeal to the ordinary courts, which may impose a fine or imprisonment.

In intimate union with the organization of national work formed by the National Labor Act we find the planned distribution of labor throughout the whole country.

In no sphere of law have such fundamental changes been made as in that regarding agriculture.

Formerly part of the civil code had been devoted to this special department of national life. The changes which have taken place here are even more comprehensive and far-reaching than those brought about by the Labor Organization Act. They aim at the reorganization and preservation of the farming class as one of the chief sources of national strength, and to do this a new organization, the Reich Agricultural Estate, has been founded. With the same end in view, agricultural indebtedness has been generally reduced, and the farms are protected against distraint; further, a marketing system has been set up which ensures agriculture a market for its products at a reasonable price and at the same time is a guarantee that the German people will be able to live from the products of their own soil. The organizational and economic regulations are very extensive. They have in many cases taken over the functions exercised

formerly by private institutions for the fixing of prices. But this material aspect too is subordinate to the national aim of maintaining and developing a prosperous peasantry. This aim is of decisive importance for the future of the nation. The farmer linked up with the soil cultivated by him is the never-failing source of national strength.

The Heredity Farms Act is the keystone for the whole law regarding the farming class. It is the foundation of all legal measures in this portion of the German statutes. It proceeds from the idea that the farmer's family is linked up with the soil through their work. The law takes the farm as a living cell in the folk organism. The Heredity Farms Law does not legislate for the soil alone but for all that lives from it and grows on it too. It takes fields, farm homesteads and cattle as a natural unit in the center of which stands the farmer himself. This union is regarded as a permanent one. Therefore the farm shall remain to the descendants or relatives as an inheritance in the hands of free German peasants. For this reason the act makes it impossible to change the normal inheritance in a will. In general the eldest son inherits the farm. Female issue inherit only when there is no male issue possessing the necessary qualification for taking over the farm. The economic position of the farm is secured by a prohibition against mortgages and sales. A farm can only be regarded as an hereditary farm when it is capable of supporting a family and cannot be larger than 300 acres. In this way the measure furnishes a guarantee for the future, that as large a number as possible of medium and small farms shall be spread over the whole country. Independent courts, called heredity farm courts, ensure that these measures are carried out.

The Heredity Farms Act is the keystone for the whole law regarding the farming class. It is the foundation of all legal measures in this portion of the statutes.

German agriculture has been further reorganized by a system of land settlement. Planned settlement on the land serves above all to increase the density of population in the more thinly populated parts of Germany. It helps to strengthen the attachment of the people to the soil tilled by them, and it ensures that this soil shall yield sufficient food by reclaiming land from unfertile areas or by dividing up indebted estates not intensively cultivated and building new farms and villages on them. Each farm must have enough land attached to it to provide a livelihood for a family with several children. Variety in the size of farms is to be aimed at, and uniformity is to be strictly avoided. The most stable unit is the farm, which can be run by the farmer and his family, and this farm is therefore specially favored.

But provision is also made for farm laborers since they are needed by the larger farms. And in accordance with local conditions artisans and institutions for common use (cooperative creameries for example) must also be provided.

But in order to put agricultural estates on a sound economic basis it was necessary to regulate indebtedness. The Act of June 1, 1933, makes it possible to reduce debts to a level in accordance with safety and to ensure their repayment from the yield without endangering the farmer's livelihood. There are two ways of doing this. On the one hand there is a procedure for reducing debts by which the creditor voluntarily grants a remission, making it possible to draw up a plan for paying off what is owed. On the other hand if a reduction of debts is necessary and the creditors are not willing to grant remissions, there is a procedure for compulsory adjustment. The debt regulation aims at freeing the owners of farms, woods and market gardens, who need relief from their debts to such an extent that, after paying for the upkeep of their families, they may pay off their debts according to the adjustment plan from the yield of their land. The plan for the abolition of debt is supplemented by protection from distraint for agriculture, so as to prevent property being confiscated and things beings auctioned which are necessary for the running of the farm.

The organization of the Reich Agricultural Estate is based upon the idea of self-government by corporation. The basic Act was promulgated on September 13, 1933, and a large number of supplementary decrees have ensured its proper application. Its aim is to bring together all the citizens of Germany who can be considered as belonging to one unit on account of their professional activity as farmers, as members of agricultural associations, as wholesale or retail dealers in agricultural products, as owners of land, which can be used for agriculture or as engaged in exploiting agricultural products.

The Reich Agricultural Estate has been given the task of training its members to a full sense of their responsibility toward the people and to become the solid foundation on which the nation can grow and maintain itself. It watches over professional honor, which here too is the basic element of the community. It also has to care for its members from a social and cultural point of view. Since the Decree of December 8, 1933, the Reich Agricultural Estate is directed by the Reich farm leader who has at his disposal an administrative staff. In all important questions he is advised by the Reich Farm Council. The Reich Agricultural Estate is divided into regional associations, district associations and local associations, so that in spite of the central organization, attention is paid to local conditions.

Self-administration is carried out through these bodies, every member of which serves in an honorary capacity.

As a part of this professional organization the Reich Agricultural Estate is entrusted with the carrying out of the marketing scheme, the object of which is to guarantee the production of vital commodities, and on the other hand to protect the farmer from uncertainty as to whether he will be able to sell his produce. The marketing scheme provides a permanent market and at the same time ensures that the farms are properly and economically run. It regulates according to their nature and extent the utilization of agricultural products. These measures are not earned out exactly as in a planned economy in which orders and prohibitions tell the individual precisely what he is to do and what not to do. The method is rather to bring home to each single individual what the goal to be aimed at is, and to educate the rising generation to appreciate the tasks, which have to be accomplished. Thus, private initiative is in no way excluded. ❖

Dr. Erich Schinnerer was a political and legal theorist during the Weimar period in German history. As a National Socialist, Dr. Schinnerer used his talents to set down the moral and political theory of fascism.

Professor App Exposes The Foulest Allied Atrocity

Because of repeated requests, this report on mass Red rape of German women, first published as a lone-voice-in-the-wilderness protest nearly 60 years ago, in 1946, is herewith printed again, verbatim. It is still valid, though if it were to be written now, a few items would be omitted and others worded differently. Its facts, however, still need to be publicized, for the assortment of establishment types who keep on urging more and more atrocity tales for the Germans, but who never protested and still keep a conspiracy of silence around the most shocking of all atrocities committed by our Lend Lease pals, the Soviets.

In flickers here and there the terrifying facts shimmer through. On April 1, 1966, *Time* magazine in its review of Cornelius Ryan's *The Last Battle* (Simon and Schuster) should shock the Red appeasers with the following passages, which may well serve as an introduction to this republished "Ravishing the Women of Conquered Europe." They read as follows:

> Berlin (as the Reds approached in 1945) had become virtually a city without men. Out of the civilian population of 2,700,000, roughly 2 million were women. Small wonder that the fear of sexual attack raced through the city like a plague. . . . [D]octors were besieged by patients seeking information about the quickest way to commit suicide, and poison was in great demand.

When the Reds had the city this terror became unspeakable reality. *Time* says, "The later waves of Soviet soldiers went wild. Rape, plunder and suicide became commonplace. Soldiers entered the Haus Dahlem, an orphanage, maternity hospital and foundling home, and repeatedly raped pregnant women and those who had recently given birth. All told, the number of rape victims in Berlin—ranging from women of 70 to little girls of eight—will never be known, although Ryan reports estimates from doctors that run from 20,000 to 100,000."

In short, a fate worse than death, the biggest mass rape in Christian history, is what our Second Crusade and Unconditional Surrenderism occasioned for the women of half of Germany, of Austria and of Hungary, as the following shows . . .

Ravishing the Women of Conquered Europe

By Dr. Austin J. App Ph.D.

The foulest atrocity occupation troops can commit is rape; sad to say it is an Allied atrocity, not a German one.

Our fellow re-educators of Germany, our Russian allies, entered Danzig, March 24, 1945. A 50-year-old Danzig teacher reports that the following day her niece, 15, was raped seven times, her other niece, 22, 15 times. A Russian officer told the women to seek safety in the cathedral. After they were securely in, our brothers-in-arms entered and, playing the organ and ringing the bells, kept up a foul orgy through the night, raping all the women, some more than 30 times. (*Nord-Amerika*, December 6, 1945, 1) Surely, that is a wonderful time—for the fellows helping us try the Germans at Nuremberg.

Dr. O., a Catholic pastor of Danzig, declares, "They violated even eight-year-old girls and shot boys who tried to protect their mothers."

A Russian general said to Lt. Gen. Ira Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied air forces, "We've decided to kill all the German men, 'take' 17 million German women, and that will solve it." (*San Antonio Light*, June 14, 1945)

And these beloved fellow-liberators of ours are doing very well indeed. They know why one wants unconditional surrender and why Americans cried for a "harsh" peace against the Germans, and they understand the spirit of the Morgenthau Plan: In Vienna alone they raped 100,000 women, not once but many times, including girls not yet in their teens, and aged women. So reported the Most Rev. Bernard Griffin, British archbishop (now cardinal), after a more or less official tour to study conditions in Europe. (*NC*

Hammer & Sickle: Flag of Oppression

A victorious Soviet soldier hoists the hammer & sickle flag *from atop the Reichstag in Berlin. For most of the nations in Europe, that flag was a symbol of rape, plunder and murder. It meant that families had better hide their women. After a long war on the Eastern Front, the savage Soviet hordes cared not who they raped, be it grandmothers, mothers or adolescent children—or the rape of womenfolk in front of their loved ones. In many German cities, the women were gang raped and abused for days on end. In the annals of modern human history, few armies showed the merciless behavior the Soviets demonstrated in those months after Germany fell.*

Report, Oct. 18, 1945)

A Lutheran pastor, in a letter of August 7, 1945, to the bishop of Chichester, England, describes how a fellow pastor's "two daughters and grandchild (10 years of age) suffer from gonorrhea, the result of rape." And how "Mrs. N. was killed when she resisted an attempt to rape her," while her daughter was "raped and deported, allegedly to Omsk, Siberia, for indoctrination." (See *Tablet,* Oct. 27, 1945) Indeed the re-educators of Germany are having a wonderful time. And the Morgenthau Planners and the "harsh peace" boys are leering with joy.

The day after our noble fellow crusaders conquered Neisse, Silesia, 182 Catholic nuns were raped. "In the Diocese of Kattowitz 66 pregnant nuns were counted." In one convent where the mother superior and assistant tried to protect the younger nuns with arms outstretched, they were shot down. The priest who reported this said he knows "several villages, where all the women, even the aged and girls as young as 12, were violated daily for weeks by the Russians." (*Nord-Amerika*, Nov. 1, 1945)

"We Allies are no monsters," said Churchill to the Germans in January 1945. "This, at least, I can say on behalf of the UN, to Germany. . . . Peace, though based on unconditional surrender, will bring to Germany and Japan immense and immediate alleviation of suffering and agony." (*Time*, Jan. 29, 1945)

Since that time the Allies who are no monsters have raped more Christian women than have literally ever been raped in the history of the world. They have put Germany on a 1,300-calorie starvation level; they have looted 12 million people of their homes, goods, food and even clothes, and driven them from their homelands; they have kept or taken one-quarter of their farmlands and their ships and their factories, and most of their farm implements and then told them to live by farming.

They have abused and starved to death more German babies than there were ever Jews in Germany; and finally they raped and debauched hundreds of thousands of German, Austrian and Hungarian girls and women from eight to 80. They brought to their death five times as many Germans in one year of peace as died during the five years of war. Yes, yes. We Allies are no monsters.

After British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin saw what the Allies were doing to some "15 million German 'displaced persons'"—looted and driven from their homes—he cried in Parliament, "I felt, my God, that is the price of man's stupidity. . . . It was

the most awful sight." (*Time*, Nov. 5, 1945, 30)

But he is wrong calling it "man's stupidity"—it is the Big Three's lust for injustice; it is their lust for a harsh, power-political peace that is what it is. It is a crime, not a stupidity.

Time magazine (Oct. 2, 1945, 27), describing the mass expulsion "of at least 9 million Germans from East Prussia, Danzig, Silesia, Pomerania and the Sudetenland, says, "[I]t is a tale of horror, old men starving on the roads, young girls raped in boxcars." And the holy crusaders who are doing this raping have the shamelessness of trying whole classes of Germans as war criminals.

Sylvester C. Michelfelder, a Lutheran pastor, just returned from Germany describes in *The Christian Century* how, "Bands of irresponsible bandits in Russian or American uniforms pillage and rob the trains. Women and girls are violated in sight of everyone. They are stripped of their clothes." Yes, the holy re-educators of Germany are having a wonderful time.

So much so that His Holiness Pope Pius XII in a letter to Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber lamented "the base injuries and misadventures which German women and girls have had to suffer." (NC Vatican City. See *Dubuque Witness*, Jan. 10, 1946.) The Vatican Radio (Associated Press London, April 27, 1946) charged that in the Russian occupation zone of eastern Germany cries of help are going up from "girls and women who are being brutally raped and whose bodily and spiritual health is completely shaken. . . ."

Imagine what the holy crusading American press and radio commentators would have made of this, had the pope said it of French women during the German occupation. But unfortunately for them, the pope could not say that because those wicked Germans committed less rape than our dear boys did.

So our holy crusading press and radio commentators keep screeching about the concentration camps (where no women were raped) and are silent about the vast and worse concentration camp our Morgenthau Plan has made for all Germany, Austria and Hungary. Though to compare the conduct of our own armies with the bestiality of the Russians would be sacrilegious, our armies, too, are reported having "a wonderful time," debauching conquered women. John Dos Passos (*Life,* Jan. 7, 1946, 23) quotes "a red-faced major" as saying, "Lust, liquor and loot are the soldier's pay."

A serviceman writes, "Many a sane American family would recoil in horror if they knew how our boys conduct themselves, with such complete callousness, in human relationships over here." (*Time*, Nov. 12, 1945)

An Army sergeant writes, "Our own Army and the British army along with ours have done their share of looting and raping. This offensive attitude among our troops is not all general, but the percentage is large enough to have given our Army a pretty black name, and we too are considered an army of rapists." (*Time*, Sept. 17, 1945)

The implication of these letters must make the gods of hell guffaw, for it is to be remembered that these boys were lend leased into the war in order to teach the Germans Christianity and to bring them and the world the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter.

As soon as their government had lend-leased them into the war to bring the Germans to Christianity it issued its "modern crusaders" (as even Archbishop Spellman called them) "50 million prophylactics (condoms) a month" (*Time*, Sept. 3, 1945), and then subjected them to shocking indoctrination in practices held by decent citizens to be immoral, as Bishop Michael J. Ready charged. (*NCWC News*, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1945)

Equipped with 50 million condoms and graphically instructed in their use, the modern crusaders swarmed in to teach the Germans Christianity—and to have a "wonderful time." Their government furthermore instructed them that marriage with the inferior-blooded Germans was absolutely forbidden, but those having illegitimate children with German women (whose husbands and boyfriends were being conveniently held as slave laborers) could count on allowance money. (Associated Press dispatch, Berlin, Sept. 12, 1945)

A good time was thus ensured for the noble conquerors—provided only German women would prove "cooperative." Quite sincerely and gratifyingly it can be said that for the Americans and the British to have "a wonderful time" much depended on the "cooperation" of the German and Austrian women.

As we have seen this is not needed for the Russians. They simply rape any woman from the age of eight upwards and if a German man or woman kills a Russian soldier for anything, including rape, "50 former Nazis would be killed for each incident." (*Time*, June 11, 1945) Nor was "Fraulein" lack of cooperation an obstacle for a good time for all of the troops under Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's command. According to testimony given in the U.S. Senate on July 17, 1945, when the French colonial (Negro) troops under his command entered the German city of Stuttgart, "they herded German women and children into the subways and raped some 2,000 of them." Even a *PM* reporter "reluctantly confirmed the story in its major details." (*Peace Action*, July 1945)

It will be remembered that one of the chief charges for which Yamashita was hanged by our crusaders was that troops under his command had in their last desperate days, after American troops had severed their general's line of communication with them, raped 25 Manila women.

In Stuttgart, troops under Eisenhower's command, with whom his communications were not severed, raped more women in one week in one city than troops under Adolf Hitler's command seem to have raped in four years in all of France.

For such literally seem to be the facts, however discomfiting to decent Americans. The bewildering fact is emerging that the German troops of occupation, 7 million of whom, according to an Associated Press Nuremberg dispatch of February 28, 1946, Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief U.S. prosecutor, wants outlawed and presumably executed as "war criminals," were the most decent large quantity troops of World War II. That they did far less raping and looting than the Allied troops can no longer be questioned.

In their behavior toward women of the conquered territories, the German troops were actually to have been the most correct and decent in the whole history of warfare. William Shirer (who is Jewish) in his *Berlin Diary*, on June 17, 1940, in the first flush of German occupation, described how many French women had fled Paris for fear of the Germans. "It seems," he wrote, "the Parisians actually believed the Germans would rape the women and worse to the men. The ones who stayed are all the more amazed at the very correct behavior of the troops.' " (412)

One of the greatest crimes against women *in history was the mass rape of the conquered women of Europe after the communist victory there in 1945. The rapists were mainly Red Army soldiers, most of them Mongols from the Far East and Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union. They were permitted and encouraged to indulge their bestial urges by official Soviet policies that incited hatred against the Germans. One cannot contemplate this mass orgy of rape, gang rape and sexual slavery of innocent women and little girls without revulsion. Above, a German poster of the WWII era, although designed by propagandists of the Third Reich, was basically accurate: Wherever the Soviet hordes were left unchecked, the civilian populace was sure to suffer. At left we see two Soviet soldiers during a lascivious moment, their carnal lust irrepressibly in action. In the center, a Soviet soldier executes a bound man and his family. In the background, left, a town burns.*

After four years of German occupation, Frederick C. Crawford, president of Thompson Products, on January 4, 1945, in a "Report from the War Front" where, with others, the U.S. War Department had taken him on an inspection tour, said, 'The Germans tried to be careful in their dealings with the people. We were told that if a citizen attended strictly to business and took no political or underground action against the occupying army, he was treated with correctness." (5) In short, wherever Americans have been able to investigate for themselves, they have found that, however ruthless the Germans were with resisters and saboteurs, they were uncommonly Christian and decent toward the women of the conquered. They seem to have committed no more rape in conquered territories than the American troops committed right here at home and in fellow Allied countries. (Note: In German law the crime of rape, even in war, was expressly forbidden and carried the death penalty.)

However, one can insist gratefully, in the matter of rape American (and British) occupation troops in Germany have not been notoriously bad. In that respect it seems true to say what novelist John Dos Passos said of looting. "When Americans looted they took cameras and valuables; but when the Russians looted they took everything. They raped and killed." (*Time*, Jan.7, 1946, 24)

The nasty charge that seems justified is that the American government and army authorities and too many of the soldiers seem to regard German women as fair objects of insult and debauchery, deprived of respect and rights by unconditional surrender. There is too much of the spirit typified by one military government head in Munich, who said, "Rights? You have no rights. You're conquered, ya hear?" (*New Republic*, July 16, 1945, 65), and by Adm. "Bull" Halsey's after-dinner remark to Washington newspapermen regarding Japanese women, "I hate Japs. I am telling you men that if I met a pregnant Japanese woman, I'd kick her in the belly."

The troops seem to treat German women so regularly and insultingly as prostitutes that if their wives were brought they would have to wear uniforms because "the GIs [would] not want their wives mistaken for 'frauleins' by other occupation troops." (*INS*, London, Jan. 31, 1946) If even in France "some Frenchmen began carrying truncheons at night to protect their wives and sisters from GI insults," according to *Time* (Nov. 19, 1945), one can imagine how the re-educators act in Germany, where one serviceman writes that he shivers "at the apparent absence of basic human decency displayed by so many GIs." (Time, Nov. 12, 1945) "That's the way it is," said the captain. "Americans look on the German women as loot, just like cameras and Lugers." (*N.Y. World Telegram*, Jan. 21, 1945)

The fact is that our Morgenthau-minded government, directly after unconditional surrender, destroyed and looted Germany's factories, took away German shipping, ripped the

country into uneconomic sections, directed the territorial robbery of Germany's arable land; approved the expulsion of 12 million people to the rump state; and justified the looting of tools and machinery as "reparations"—so that the starvation of the German people became inevitable and must be considered deliberate. It is hard to escape the conclusion that this planned policy of starvation was to some extent leeringly done to make German women the easy prey of the occupying army's debauchery. At any rate, that is what the American Morgenthau-Potsdam policy has accomplished.

So scholarly and careful a man as Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, writes after a visit to the American zone, "You have said it all when you say that Europe is now a place where woman has lost her perennial fight for decency because the indecent alone live." (*Catholic Digest*, December 1945, 82)

Our government, along with the Russian and the British, has so stifled German trade, industry and agriculture that one can almost assert that the only German mothers who can keep their young children alive are those who themselves or whose sisters become mistresses of our occupying troops. By our official admission we have brought Germany down to a daily food level of from 700-1,500 calories, which is less than an American breakfast, and which leads to sure, gradual death.

Some of our own senators have declared this starvation planned and deliberate. In fact, so determined are our policymakers to starve the conquered that they have callously prohibited even private charity. "For the first time in the history of Christian nations," writes Bishop Aloisius Muench of Fargo, North Dakota, "powerful governments are making the exercise of Christian charity impossible through official regulations." (*One World in Charity*, Lent, 1946, 1)

Beginning April 1, after much humanitarian pressure, the government is permitting, not welcoming, relief of 2,000 tons a month. This is equal to two ounces per person, not a day, or a week, but a month.

It is hypocritical token relief to hush up the Christian-minded and thereby smoke-screeningly to secure for a fatal while longer the Morgenthau starvation of the conquered, which certainly and, it seems, calculatingly, drove the conquered women, while their men are kept as slave laborers, into satisfying the lust of the occupying soldiers to the point where rape becomes superfluous.

The *Christian Century* reports, "The American provost marshal, Lt. Col. Gerald F. Beane, said that rape presents no problem to the military police because a bit of food, a bar of chocolate, or a bar of soap seems to make rape unnecessary. Think that over if you want to understand what the situation is in Germany." (December 5, 1945) Dr. Shuster says, "Except for those who can establish contact with members of the armed forces, Germans can get nothing from soap to shoes." (*Op. cit.,* 83)

No wonder "young girls, unattached, wander about and freely offer themselves for food or bed. Put very simply, they have but one thing left to sell, and they sell it. As a way of dying it may be worse than starvation, but it will put off dying for months, maybe years." (L.J. Filewood in *The Weekly Review*, London, Oct. 25, 1945)

Upon these desperate, starving women, our occupying troops, lend-leased into the war to make Germans Christian, are allowed to pounce like lustful wolves. "Of German women," Harry Flannery (*Assignment to Berlin*, 1942, 113) said "that in spite of the fact that one or two Nazi leaders suggested to German girls that to be the unwed mother of a soldier is no shame, the basic German birth rate remained largely a family birth rate since the Germans are basically a moral people."

Even the notorious Nazi unwed mother policy (*Lebensborn*) seduced only 25,000 German girls to become "victory chippies." (*Readers Digest*, May, 1946, 7)*

Now, however, after a year of Allied occupation and starvation, Maj. Claude M. Eberhart, venereal disease control officer, declares: "Food shortages, as they grow worse, will increase the promiscuity of girls, who will become more willing to sell themselves for chocolate bars and the necessities of life which soldiers can provide." (*Associated Press*, Frankfurt, April 25, 1946) Said a hollow-eyed German soldier, finally released, "I came home and found my family's house gone: American bombing. I find my girl living with an American officer for the food he can give her." ("We Are Bungling the Job in Germany," *Readers Digest*, Feb. 1946, 88)

Because of the "striking number of higher-rank officers in residence with mistresses of vanished Nazi big-wigs," even some discerning GIs called our rule in Germany and Austria "the government of interpreters and mistresses." (*Time*, Oct. 15, 1945) During the first six months of the American occupation, according to Dr. G. Stewart, in a health statement added to *The Eisenhower Report*, venereal disease jumped to 25 times its former level in Germany.

After unconditional surrender the GI venereal disease rate began to rise from 48 per 1,000 to 128 per 1,000. (*Time*, Sept. 3, 1945) By December, according to Maj. Eberhart, "the average number of soldier cases throughout the theater was 225 per 1,000." (Associated Press, April 25, 1946)

Nevertheless, in spite of the deliberately planned or encouraged (and certainly tolerated) debauchery of German and Austrian women by occupation troops under American command, the American and British occupation cannot be compared to the shocking beastliness of the Russian occupation. Women in the American and British zones are at last given the heroic choice of death by starvation to violation. Not so the German, Austrian and Hungarian women in the Russian zone. Not even the nuns are spared.

Monsignor Matthew Smith, a fact-minded Catholic columnist, returning from the recent consistory of cardinals in Rome, declared bitterly, "hundreds of nuns have been violated" by "the Russian barbarians." (*Listening In*, March 15, 1946) Imagine how the American press would have screeched, even the wartime religious press, if the Germans had violated nuns. But they did not. That atrocity was left to our fellow prosecutors of the Germans.

The Nazis killed saboteurs and spies. The Russians killed girls and nuns who resisted gang rape. In Silesia, "Many girls and

Voices of Loss and Courage, compiled by B. U. Neary and H. Schneider-Riggs. The editors or their families, now living and holding professional positions in education in the United States, experienced the great expulsion from their homelands in central and eastern Europe after 1945. These are voices of survivors of communist crimes; they give their moving accounts of the fate that befell them. Foreword by Alfred M. deZayas. With illustrations. #342, softcover, 221 pgs., ***$24.50*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. See form on page 80 to order or call 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa ro MasterCard.

women were violated, and a great number of them lost their lives in the struggle to defend themselves against attacks. Among those killed were nuns and a number of priests who sought to shield the women and religious. The names of 42 priests who were massacred are known." (*MC*, Paris, Dec. 10, 1945)

When with our help the Russians took Berlin, they perpetrated the worst orgy of rape in the history of Christian Europe. Our armies carefully waited outside so as not to interrupt this orgy of rape and looting. And this abuse of German women became the order of the day. It went on right under President Truman's eyes at the Potsdam Conference, where he gleefully decided that, "[T]he German people are beginning to atone for the crimes of the gangsters whom they placed in power and wholeheartedly approved and obediently followed." (Department of State bulletin, Aug. 12, 1945, 208)

What "gangsters"? Have the abettors of the most beastly and large-scale raping in history a right to call anyone else "gangsters"? The Swiss paper *Weltwoche* (Jan. 11, 1946) relates how when recently three theater-goers, an American, a German and a Russian, called on the star during the intermission, she said, "Excuse me, for looking so bad, but I was raped twice coming here and so suffered a nervous collapse." And the Swiss reporter goes on to say that it is customary in Berlin for women to be raped, coming and going, that one hardly notices it anymore.

And Truman sees all that, drinks champagne with Stalin and agrees to rob and expel 12 million German men, women and children from their homes and homelands as a punishment for so-called German crimes. Where has American chivalry gone to? What if our women were so treated? "When you hear of the tales of the brutalizing of women from the Eastern Front," writes novelist Dos Passos, "you think with a shudder of those you love and cherish at home." (*Life*, *op. cit.*)

If a conqueror violated our women, then we should begin to understand what real atrocities are. Perhaps it will come someday. If it does, we will have deserved it, we who screamed when the Germans executed the British-sent murderers of a governor and their concealers at Lidice, and do not raise a whimper when the Russians violate millions of women and hundreds of nuns.

"We Allies are no monsters," said Churchill, "and we come to liberate you, especially you Austrians." Well, a British chaplain reports that in one Austrian town he knew of 3,000 women under treatment for rape. (*Listening In*, *op. cit.)* In Vienna, supplementing Cardinal Griffin's charge that 100,000 women had been raped many times, John Dos Passos, three months in Europe as a correspondent for *Life* magazine, reports:

> The Viennese tell you of the savagery of the Russian armies. They came like the ancient Mongol hordes out of the Steppes, with the flimsiest supply. The people in the working-class districts had felt that when the Russians came they at least would be spared. But, not at all. In the working class districts the troops were allowed to rape and murder and loot at will. When the victims complained, the Russians answered, "You are too well off to be workers. You are the bourgeoisie." (*Op. cit.*, 24)

And we have asked these people to help us prosecute 7 million Germans for alleged war crimes.

In Hungary something dramatic enough finally happened to get some little space in the daily press. A Hungarian bishop was shot. That was something. For years the Nazis had been cursed as savage anti-Christians—but in all that time they had not killed one single bishop in jail. Here now the holy crusaders for Christianity had shot a bishop. Even then the story came out only as a sort of compliment to the Russians, headlined, "Reds punish men who killed bishop."

Recently in Rome Cardinal Mindszenty explained that "Bishop William Apor of Gyoer, and 53 priests, were killed by the Russians. The bishop was killed when he tried to protect a group of women and children who had taken refuge in his palace." (*Tablet*, March 2, 1946)

Last summer the KAP News Services carried a report by the Swiss Legation, therefore as reliable a source as is possible, in which we read:

> Besides looting, it [is] especially the raping of women which has caused the most suffering to the Hungarian population. These violations were so general (from the age of 10 up to 70 years) that there are few women in Hungary who could escape from this fate. Acts of incredible brutality have been registered, and many women prefer to commit suicide in order to escape monstrosities. Even now, when order is more or less reestablished, Russian soldiers will watch houses where women live, and they will return there at night [and] take them away. (*Tablet*, July 28, 1945)

These things should make any single decent American sick to death. Christian Europe has never before experienced such far-flung violation of its women. When in 1683, the Mohammedans threatened such a fate to European women at the gates of Vienna, Christian Europe rose horrified to prevent such a mass atrocity.

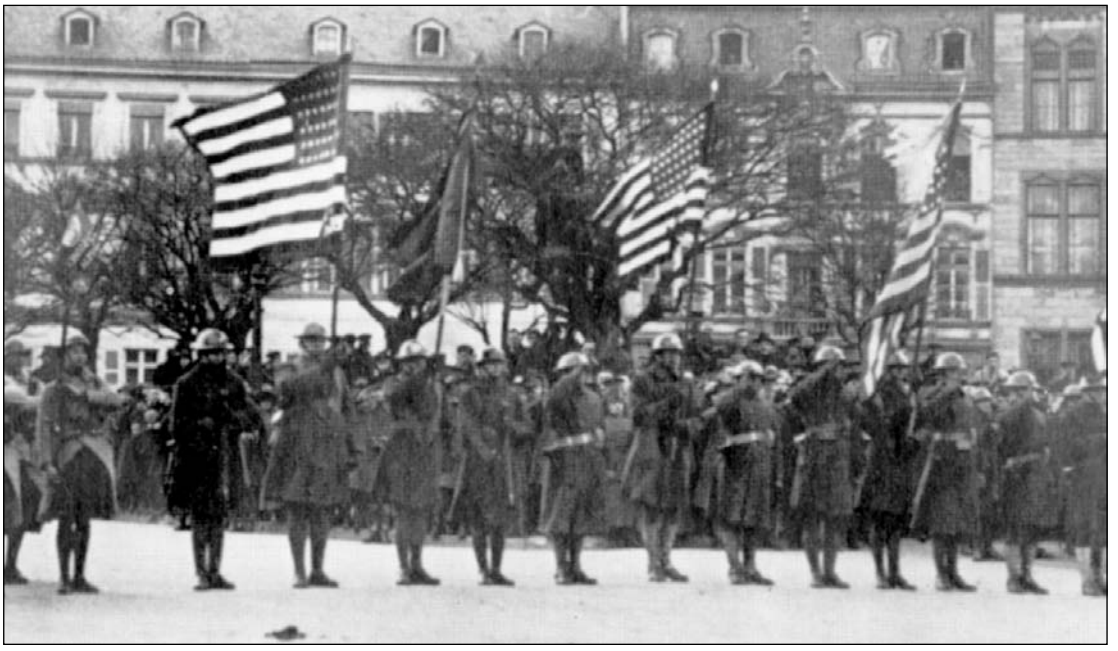
It was left for America, not only to bomb Monte Cassino and Rome, to wreck more churches than any vandals have ever wrecked, to blast a whole city of women and children merely to try out a new weapon, but also to apply to a whole Christian people the policy of unconditional surrender in such a way as to cause them to be helplessly looted and raped by the most viciously totalitarian hordes of all time—and to invite these mass violators of women as sanctified fellow prosecutors of what now emerges as the most decent army of World War II.

In fact, as a reward, it would seem, for their mass looting and raping all over Central Europe, our other partner, Britain, through its Foreign Secretary Bevin, as late as March 16 (1946), offered the Russian looters an "extension of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty to 50 years."

Think of that. If the mass violation of women (and children) is nauseating, supporting the violators with military alliances should make even the beasts of the jungle cry "Shame!" Truly, self-appointed re-educators of the Germans are having a wonderful time—growing more and more foul. ❖

*See, however, TBR, January/February 1998, for a different view of *Lebensborn*.—Ed.

Dr. Austin J. App, born in 1904, was one of the major figures in the early Revisionist movement in America. He was the first to point out the vicious treatment meted out to the Germans by the Allies after WWII, and was the most articulate critic of the Morgenthau Plan, designed to reduce Germany to a pastureland. He died in 1984.



These "doughboys," U.S. soldiers who answered the call of their country during World War I, stand ready to fight in the trenches of France and Germany. Upon their return to America, according to the reminiscences of one soldier reproduced in this article, the U.S. government seemed indifferent to their fates once the war was over. Many also found that the real reasons for the war were quite different from those which inspired the doughboys to fight.

World War I

A Sense of Betrayal

By Frank Joseph

The disillusionment and heartbreak that began in France soon after the armistice was not dispelled with the return of Edward Lindsay, a flyer in the U.S. First Daylight Bombardment Group, to Chicago. While risking his life in the skies over Europe, his father lay dying of a liver ailment brought on by too many years of heavy drinking. In correspondence to her son, Hannah never suggested the father was ill. She did not want to unnecessarily saddle Ed with tragic news from home. His heart burdened again with grief, he wondered why he missed the final moments in the lives of two people who had been so close to him.

There was more bad news. Mother sold his home-built airplane when he was away. Times had been hard, especially after father's death, and the small amount she got for her son's dream barely supported the family until she found employment again as a teacher. Ed never questioned her decision. He would have done the same, faced with the family's needs. He swallowed the disappointment and looked forward to resuming his position at the Heath Aeroplane Company. He still nourished hopes of someday making a career as an aeronautical engineer. Failing that, his life in aviation seemed nonetheless assured. With his now extensive, intensive flight background, he would be able to fulfill any number of roles evolving in what, before the war, had been popularly known as "the science of the future." His personal and professional lives were one and the same. In time, he even planned to purchase another airplane kit. The dream was still intact.

The Heath Aeroplane Company tottered on bankruptcy, however. In a drastic effort to save their firm, its hard-pressed executives were laying off workers, not hiring new ones, not even former employees and experienced veterans. Like dozens of aircraft companies across the nation, Heath was fighting for its survival. The war had abruptly revived the cause of American aviation, but the impetus of general interest in flying all but collapsed with the termination of hostilities. Both civilian and military investment came to a virtual standstill. Ed reluctantly pulled his $600 worth of stock from Heath. Combined with his savings from the Air Service, he was able to assist the family's fortunes and even support himself, modestly. Employment outside of the declining aviation industry was not attractive, and he could not bring himself to take "a regular job," as Hannah said.

The pace of life he lived during the war still throbbed in his bloodstream, it seemed, at a rhythm out of sync with the existence of civilian day-to-day affairs. He felt unfocused, disoriented and irritable. He stayed up late nights and slept until noon. His prewar friends were glad to see him again, but he found himself bored to impatience with their littler, mundane pursuits. No one was interested in hearing about his grand overseas adventures. They had already been consigned to "history." They were dated, as were the

men who lived them. Ed found that both family and friends avoided discussing his survival of the "war to end all wars," as though it was an embarrassment of some kind. They evinced neither compassion for nor interest in the high event of his life. Americans living quietly on another continent an ocean away could not be expected to understand the extremes of aerial combat and death he witnessed in Europe. How could he explain for them what it was like to see the fresh brains of one's friend embedded in the wing of his airplane?

Feeling unappreciated, he sought out pastured war-horses like himself, but no comrades of the First Daylight Bombardment Group, nor pilots of any other squadrons, belonged to Chicago-area veterans organizations he knew. At least these ex-infantrymen all shared the common experience of the Great Adventure. Like Lindsay, they had become restless grousers, who, still in their 20s or early 30s, felt as though the better part of their lives had past. Nothing in the peacetime United States compared to the narcotic of wartime aviation. Although they had joyfully thrown their lives into combat as boys, those who survived were men whose eyes forever after saw the world through a special lens only battle veterans possess. "It filters out all the 'BS'," Lindsay said, "all that crap about 'patriotism' and 'saving the world for humanity.' Those are only catch-words and phrases to dupe naive children into sacrificing their lives for somebody else's time-table." Looking through that lens had made him bitter, as it had most of his comrades-in-arms.

Not only their fellow citizens, but also the government, which they defended with their lives, seemed indifferent to them, now that the war was over. There was, moreover, a growing consensus among veterans that the conflict had been fought for causes quite different from those that inspired them to fight. Congressman Robert M. La Follette (Progressive Party, Wisconsin), who voted against our country's military involvement overseas, sympathized with the ex-servicemen and helped to confirm their suspicions that ulterior motives entangled Americans in European affairs. Lindsay believed La Follette when he described the underside of President Wilson's decision to open hostilities against Germany. That country, largely because of its rich, industrial Ruhr Valley, was relatively self-sufficient, requiring little outside assistance. From the outbreak of the war, the Russians, French and English, on the other hand, were in desperate need of capital to purchase arms.

They borrowed heavily from U.S. investors in banks and stock companies. As the fighting bogged down in the trenches, the Americans were making a killing of their own in the interest on loans made to foreign powers anxious to borrow more and more capital to save their armies from defeat. By 1917, with the fall of Czar Nicholas II, it was apparent that the Allies, now including a turncoat Italy, were not going to win. Their defeat would mean the loss of American investments, by then totaling in the billions of dollars and rising with the number of casualties. Implications were nothing short of catastrophic for the United States, whose national economy could not be expected to survive. We had to get involved in the war now and save the Allies, who would be unable to pay everything they owed us if they were defeated. Of course, the American people could not be asked to sacrifice their sons to make good such blood-stained business deals of a few bankers and stockbrokers.

Newspaper owners, who owed their existence to the same overseas investors buying pages of advertising, readily complied by publishing lurid tales of Teutonic espionage and atrocities. The notorious "Zimmermann telegram," which supposedly described a most unlikely attempt by German agents to finagle Mexico into an attack across the Rio Grande, was inflated by the press to the level of a national emergency. Visions of a victorious Pancho Villa and his men decked out in spiked helmets galloping down Pennsylvania Avenue toward the White House to the martial strains of *The Watch on the Rhine* were presented with a straight face to the public in the best traditions of yellow journalism. The ludicrous non-event that was the "Zimmermann telegram" was combined in the popular mind with the dubious fate of the British liner *Lusitania*, which sank with the lives of 1,298 persons, many of them Americans, under circumstances still suspicious after more than 80 years. Together with a growing number of atrocity tales (all on the German side), the public opinion effort succeeded, accumulatively, in whipping up sufficient mass-hysteria to support Woodrow Wilson.

This was the same man recently elected on the slogan, "He kept us out of war!" On Good Friday, the 1,917th anniversary of the ascension of the Prince of Peace, the president signed America's declaration of official hostilities against Germany, which was not in debt to the New York bankers. But that country was not to escape their clutches, either. While it was military victory that brought the British, French and Italians economic indebtedness to America, defeat cost the Germans even more, because they were obliged to pay for the whole cost of the war in "reparations" designed to span generations. The British and French sought to pay off Uncle Sam by plundering the prostrate Germans.

Official indifference turned to government hostility, when several thousand poverty-stricken veterans marched on D.C. to petition Congress for the "war bonus" promised them when they enlisted to fight the Kaiser.

While this is not the version of World War I taught in our schools, nor accepted by most historians since that conflict, Edward Lindsay believed it, as did many of his fellow ex-servicemen. For them, it explained why the government appeared to treat them like political pariahs. "Too many people at the top had dirty consciences," Lindsay said. "They wanted to forget about us."

The old soldiers' bitter frustration sometimes surfaced through popular art. In director King Vidor's silent film sarcastically titled *The Big Parade*, its doughboy hero exclaims after a prolonged episode of mutual slaughter on the Western Front something to the effect that "it's all for nothing!" The famous Depression-era song *Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?* was narrated by a forgotten veteran reduced to penury.

Worst of all, official indifference turned to government hostility when several thousand poverty-stricken veterans marched on Washington, D.C. to petition Congress for the "war bonus" promised them when they enlisted to fight the Kaiser. Instead, they were reviled for their "uncleanliness" in the press, which falsely portrayed them as "communist agitators." In an act of atrocious irony, U.S. Army troops were called out to forcibly remove the veterans from the nation's capital.

Much later, in his 80s, Edward Lindsay felt a deep kinship with veterans of another war. Both he and they underwent a similar

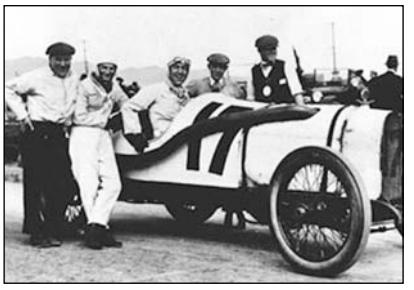
process of overseas combat followed by feelings of government betrayal, failed adjustment to civilian life and lingering bitterness sometimes developing into related traumas, the so-called Vietnam Syndrome. Sadly, he observed, the lessons of the "Great War" had been, like himself, forgotten.

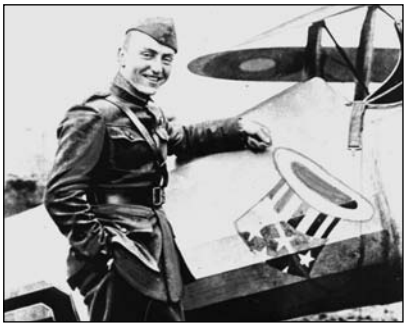
Years of unemployment began to take a psychological toll on Ed Lindsay through the early 1920s. He began to convince himself that he was no longer good for anything, the Obsolete Man. Unable to pursue a career in aviation and unwilling to return to the stifling world of O'Connor and Irwin's law practice, he cast about for something to do that would suit the tempo of his personality. He found it unexpectedly at Tegmeyer's hardware store, at 64th Street and Halsted. There a fire engine-red, 3.5 hp Indian motorcycle was for sale. Sight of the machine stirred kindred feelings he remembered when first he beheld the Breguet bomber. He bought it on the spot and made the streets of Chicago his own avenues of escape from the restive, nameless feelings that continued to bedevil him. Riding the Indian was the closest he could get to the thrill of flying. He even entered a public race of a dozen motorcycles staged to celebrate the opening of freshly paved Western Avenue, then (1922) the longest street in the city. He competed against Springfields, Popes, Flying Merkels, Harley-Davidsons and other types, most long vanished into the early history of motorcycling.

The race began at 75th Street, less than a mile from his home on Robey Avenue, still unpaved. Remembering his in-close formation flying, Lindsay hung tightly through the course. He maneuvered with a recklessness that seemed to taunt death, and his aggressive performance drew audible gasps of astonishment from the large crowd of spectators. For a few moments, he was not racing an American motorcycle through the streets of Chicago against fellow opponents, but flying his Breguet over Conflans against German Fokkers trying to kill him. He was clearly about to become the winner, when, virtually at the last moment, his engine lost power, and he finished a close second to a Springfield. As he sped across the finish line at 95th Street, he was favorably observed by owners of the newly constructed Hawthorne Park Track. They invited him to participate in its first race. Ed placed second again, although this time against 50 other bikes. "Second place!" He thought of his usual second position in the Vol du Canard formations of the Red Devil Squadron.

A new, similarly hazardous career in motorcycling was now open to him. His mother was opposed to it, however: "You'll kill or cripple yourself eventually!" But realizing how much the red Indian helped fill the void left by his shattered hopes for a life in aviation, she agreed to a kind of compromise. Through the influence of her brother-in-law, who also happened to be the postmaster of the Chicago Post Office, she secured a job for her son as a motorcycle mail-courier. The work was steadier than a career in racing, although hardly less dangerous, and consequently appealed to the ex-bomber pilot. Once he narrowly missed a head-on collision with a Pierce Arrow truck that swerved into his lane. He jumped the curb and plowed across a stretch of parkland, managing, all the while, to keep the bike upright. Still, the near miss was a nerve-rending experience he did not confide to his anxious mother. Ed continued to serve as a driver of the mails over the next five years, when, at age 31, he was forcibly retired by the Post Office as "too old for this kind of work."

Again unemployed, his mind naturally drifted back to flying. He tried to make something of his variable camber wing design and





Before becoming one of the greatest pilots *the U.S. military has ever seen, Eddie Rickenbacker was a great race car driver (top left). During WWI, Rickenbacker shot down 26 planes in four months. He received numerous awards including the Congressional Medal of Honor. He founded the Rickenbacker Motor Company in 1921 and bought Eastern Airlines in 1938. He opposed U.S. involvement in WWII.*

corresponded with Edward Heath, who had moved his dwindling company to Chicago's north side after a fire gutted the south side factory. Beyond a handful of private aviators barnstorming across the country in their old Curtiss Jennies for small, impromptu crowds of rustics, interest in aviation throughout the United States was virtually dead. So, plans for his revolutionary wing, together with his hopes for a future in flying, were finally shelved forever.

Ed eventually drifted back to his second love, agriculture, and leased a farm in northern Illinois for the next five years. He did not prosper, but he had no drive to succeed. A chance meeting with Jacky Swoop, visiting state senator from Wyoming, got him a job in a new construction company out west, where he took up the trade of his father. By 1928, he rose from assistant carpenter to foreman, supervising the building of bridges throughout Yellowstone National Park. "Bridges!," he thought. For those long months in the second half of 1918, he had prided himself on destroying as many bridges as possible. Now he was building them. It seemed that no matter where he went or what he did, the war was always at his elbow.

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At least one youthful dream did come true for Ed Lindsay. In 1929, he wed his childhood sweetheart, Blanche Poskitt. She was utterly devoted to him, even though she realized something in him had altered during his years in the military. He would sometimes look inward. At such deeply reflective moments, caused by stimuli she could never determine, he seemed to vanish away before her eyes into another place and time. Their marriage endured, as much for her patience and understanding, as his loving care of his wife. They had no children. How often memories of Andre returned to produce those placid, silent reveries her husband so easily drifted into unexpectedly, she could not guess.

Since his return from France in 1919, his life was forever out of

joint. He continued to lose interest in things. Although he usually excelled at whatever jobs that came his way, he did not hold them long. Often, he and Blanche barely subsisted on his meager veteran's pay and whatever money she could bring home from temporary work. They purchased a small, rugged cabin in Wyoming, and he became a sometime guide for out-of-state hikers exploring Yellowstone. Although he was never a bum, Ed was rarely gainfully employed. He was, however, filled and inspired with a profound love and feeling for nature, and could enthusiastically point out details of flowers, mosses, trees and so on that escaped most observers. It was his self-taught knowledge of natural herbs that saved his wife from death in 1966. Diagnosed as terminally ill by her physicians, he concocted an herbal brew that eventually restored her complete health, much to the amazement of the medical doctors. She gave him years more of loving companionship, until her death in 1979.

At 90 years of age, Ed was outliving not only his wife, but all his sisters as well. His mother died in the family home on 74th Street at 94 years of age. "Longevity appears to be the curse of our family," he once mused. But with Blanche's death, he was truly alone in the world.

One summer afternoon, back in the Chicago area, he shuffled past a small shop window littered with airplane parts, including an old propeller blade that jarred a few memories. Curious, he walked inside and struck up a conversation with the owner, Glen Cortwright. Himself something of an aviation pioneer, Glen had flown airliners since the mid-1930s. Intrigued by the old man's lucid accounts of his ancient war exploits, Cortwright invited him to join the "OX-5 Club," an exclusive organization open only to pilots who flew aircraft, usually Curtiss Jennies, powered by the OX-5 engine. Meeting every July at Koerner's Airport, in Kankakee, the ever-enthusiastic OX-5ers swapped stories of former glory days. Once again, they got to breathe the atmosphere of aviation as it really used to be. Here, Ed was back in his true element at last, among congenial comrades not unlike those he knew in France, very long ago.

So much has happened since then, the world turned over so many times, that those days are as distant in the mind's eye as any in the deep past. His adventures during World War I seemed as remote to his respectful listeners as those of the Trojan War. It is at these summer get-togethers of the OX-5 Club, however, that the old dream was at least partially realized. He watched with wry amusement, as the spindly, brightly colored "ultra lights" buzzed through touch-and-go landings at Koerner's Airfield. Their resemblance to the aircraft he knew and flew seventy years before did not escape his notice. Nor did their irony in this age of the space shuttle. Here, among men of a kindred breed, Edward Lindsay was honored as the last surviving airman of America's first operational bomber squadron—the last of the first. He had outlived them all. Friends, family and comrades had long since passed away. There was not much left to his life anymore.

Although well provided for at the Crestwood Nursing Home, he grew progressively lost in the labyrinth of his aging mind. Only his recollections of the past could still be conjured in all their clarity. That was because Edward Lindsay had never left those days. He still lived in them, perpetually 25 years old, the cold air of an open-cockpit biplane at 12,000 feet invigorating his face. So what if all the years since then had amounted to an anti-climax? For an eternal moment, he had lived life at its extremest, its most authentic. Even in his dotage, however, the terrible realization would sometimes break through to his consciousness that he had killed unknown numbers of men, once young, as he had been. "Will I have to answer for that?" he asked, trembling. "I am so sorry! That is the burden of guilt every soldier carries with him throughout life. It happened long ago. Everyone else forgets. But you, you never forget!

"I have often wondered why God has allowed me to live so long, to have come this far without a scratch, while so many around me suffered and died. I think it was so that I could tell my story, our story. I am so glad I was able to share it with someone."

He glanced over at a large photograph of the space shuttle *Enterprise*, hanging on a wall of the nursing home. "I have come a long way," he mused.

A few months after Edward Lindsay finished narrating his life into my tape recorder, he passed away in his sleep. Veteran of America's bomber squadron, he was its last survivor. Both he and I knew he was about to die, even though he was in good health, the day a well-meaning nurse, who never suspected its significance, shaved him while he slept. He first grew the continental goatee while serving in France. He kept it well trimmed throughout the rest of his long life. At 93 years of age, it was his last and only link with the only thing that really meant anything to him—his youth. I chanced to stop by his room for a visit just moments after he realized what had happened to him. The stunned look of appalled despair that masked his face told me at once that he no longer possessed the will to live. "Look what they've done to me!" he said in a terrible voice. It was as though the nurse mutilated him. Psychologically, she had. He died shortly thereafter. ❖

FRANK JOSEPH is the associate editor of *The Ancient American*, a magazine dedicated to mysteries of the Americas. To contact *Ancient American*, call 1-888-494-0044 toll free. $24.95 per year for six issues. Check out their web site at www.ancientamerican.com.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

In Uzbekistan, a number of flat-topped pyramids have been discovered. According to *Pravda*, the pyramids are about 2,500 years old and roughly 15 meters high. It is unclear whether this civilization is related to hundreds of ancient fortresses found in Turkmenistan.

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A German lawmaker, Martin Hohmann of the Christian Democratic party, made a speech in which he blamed the Jews for the Bolshevik Revolution and compared their actions with that of the Nazis. He also rejected the continuing guilt the Germans are placed under because of the Holocaust. Because of this, German General Reinhard Guenzel wrote the lawmaker, praising him for his speech and his courage. It was not long after, once his letter became public, that he was relieved of his post as commander of the German special forces. Presently, Martin Hohmann is being investigated for possible criminal persecution.

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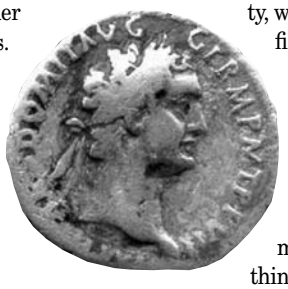
This year, a coin was found by researchers bearing the likeness of Domitianus (right). This provides more evidence that this man ruled Rome for a few days as the empire collapsed. Another coin had been found about 100 years ago with the same name, but, due to Domitianus' obscurity, was rejected as a hoax. Now, this new find might well confirm this man's fleeting hold on power. Ian Leins, an archeologist with the British museum, believes that Domitianus made a bold grasp for power and lost out, holding Rome for a very short time, but long enough to mint a few coins. He is, one would think, being added to the complex list of emperors who reigned at the end of the Roman Imperium.



House Cats Domesticated in Cyprus 5,000 Years Before Pets in Egypt

How long have human beings been domesticating cats? For many years, it was thought that the ancient Egyptians were the first, but a new find on Cyprus suggests a much earlier date, something around the order of 9,500 years ago. A cat is buried at the new find very carefully, within inches of a human being. This strongly suggests a domestic relationship. As agricultural societies developed, cats were seen as a way to control mice attracted to grain stores. Therefore, it makes sense that the domestication of cats might well have occurred much earlier than anyone knew.

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On the 16th anniversary of the murder of Rudolf Hess, about 4,000 European nationalists held a funeral march in the small German town of Wunsiedel. Previously, the town had forbade these processions, but this year, it was approved by the German Supreme Court.

Tom Quick & the Dead

Tom Quick saw his father murdered and scalped by Indians in 1756. After this, he swore to destroy the entire Indian nation in America. He claimed he killed 99 Indians, and on his deathbed lamented he had not made it to an even 100. (Many say Quick only killed six or so Lenape Indians but books about Quick still held such gory illustrations as the one on the left, which depicts Quick massacring a family of Indians, a small child bleeding profusely in the foreground.) In the village of Milford, Pennsylvania, there is a monument to Quick in the town square. It was vandalized by someone in 1997, but the town fathers have sought to repair and replace the monument. About 200 Indians and others protested against this, calling Quick a serial killer who wanted to wipe out an entire race of people, according to AP. Plans to replace the monument are still on track. With what, we do not know.

Science Wins One in Kennewick Man Case

Science in the Kennewick Man case has scored another victory. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals rejected several Indian tribes' request for a rehearing of the case. They seek the permission to bury the remains without a scientific study. Back in February, a three-judge panel claimed that the Indian tribes, which include the Yakama and Umatilla, have no right to the remains. Presently, the remains are being stored at the Burke museum in Seattle. (See the March/April 2004 TBR for more on Kennewick Man.)

Affirmative Action

And the Elite War Against White Males

If one wants to read the story of the effect affirmative action and "diversity" programs have had on the United States, one could do no better than this article. Its primary mission is an analysis of the elite's acceptance of the muddle-headed nonsense of affirmative action.

By Hugh Murray

In a 2003 *New York Times* Op-Ed column black author Bob Herbert gingerly discussed a problem encountered by good black students.[1] Herbert's report only touched the surface, for the situation is considerably worse. If blacks do well in school, if they study and are attentive to the teacher, if they do their homework and are eager to answer in class, they are tormented by fellow blacks, who accuse them of "acting white." To the intellectually stunted black students: those who achieve in school are either white, or they are acting white. After graduation from high school, one could assume that the high-achieving, white-acting black will be admitted to university, while his tormentors will be rejected. Wrong. To his chagrin, the affirmative action university admissions office—in order to achieve a "critical mass" of minority students (the latest euphemism for "quota")—will undoubtedly admit many blacks who act black—his old tormentors. The boom-box bullies will be admitted to a university, where they can enroll in the "ethnic studies" programs, receive easy As; reside in special "ethnic" housing; confiscate and burn any campus newspapers that question their privileges; protest and shout down conservative speakers; intimidate fellow students who dare to wear a Confederate symbol, and those who don't; threaten those who question the latest demand for slavery reparations; consult and complain to the campus EEOC office about "racist" professors who dare to flunk them or even require of them the same standards expected for all students. Enrolling such students, the university can truly be proud of its "diversity." And with the summer 2003 ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court on affirmative action at the University of Michigan's Law School, one can anticipate decades more of the same.

Do whites really require a "critical mass" of lesser qualified, angry, resentful, threatening blacks around them to enhance their educational experience? One would have to be a liberal academic or a Supreme Court justice to believe that.

Do blacks really require a "critical mass" of lesser qualified, angry, resentful, threatening blacks around them to enhance their educational experience? W.E.B. Du Bois may have been the only black on campus when he studied at Harvard in the 19th century. Similarly, few blacks would have been in his classes when he studied in Berlin several years later. Du Bois later wrote in one of his autobiographies that when he felt alone at university, he could sit at a table across from Shakespeare and Schiller. After all, Du Bois could read. His isolation certainly did not curtail his academic achievements. However one judges his politics, or even the theories that underlay his scholarship and popular writings, Du Bois produced more than most of today's academics of any race. Isolation did not impair his academic output. Would a critical mass of lesser-qualified blacks at Harvard or at Berlin have aided Du Bois in his scholarly endeavors? Or might their presence have distracted or even destroyed him?

If some blacks, even those who are intellectually gifted, believe they do require a critical mass of other blacks in order to achieve, then throughout the South, and in some states of the North, there exist historically black colleges and universities. Quality may vary, but the better aspects of human culture usually thrive at these largely segregated institutions. (Once again, the double standards imposed by our government are evident. The federals permit all-black colleges and all-female colleges, which receive government funds; but they deny whites and males the right to create or even maintain similar, non-diversified institutions.)

What does this have to do with the June 2003 decision by the U.S. Supreme Court on affirmative action?

First, what did they decide? By a vote of 5-4 the majority ruled that universities may continue to discriminate against white males by taking race and gender into account when admitting students. Writing for the majority, Reagan appointee Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote: "If admissions decisions were based primarily on undergraduate GPAs [grade point averages] and LSAT [Law Student Achievement Test] scores, . . . a critical mass of underrepresented minority students could not be enrolled." Indeed, if race were not considered in admissions at the University of Michigan Law School, and minorities not granted preferences, their admission rate would drop from 35 percent of the applicants to a mere 10 percent—and they would compose a tiny 4 percent of the student body. Therefore, the admissions officers "had to consider the race of applicants" in order to enroll a critical mass of such students. University

officials defined "critical mass"—and O'Connor quoted them—as "meaningful numbers" and "meaningful representation" so underrepresented minorities can "participate in the classroom and not feel isolated."[2] With a critical mass "racial stereotypes lose their force because non-minority students learn there is no 'minority viewpoint' but rather a variety of viewpoints among minority students."[3]

Even by her own standards, this seems untrue. Stanley Rothman and others in a recent study report that most students and faculty believe educational quality is lowered when large numbers of affirmative action students are on campus.[4] Furthermore, ridiculous stereotypes of blacks as intellectually incapable are more likely to be reinforced—among whites, Asians, Hispanics and blacks—when large numbers of lesser-qualified minorities cannot uphold their end in classroom discussions, in the laboratories or on exams. O'Connor's arguments in behalf of racial preferences in admissions are as spurious as her conclusion—that race preferences to obtain a diverse student body are a "compelling state interest."

Furthermore, because law schools are so important in American life, with so many attorneys in Congress and in the judiciary, in order for the nation to maintain legitimacy in the eyes of minorities, those minorities must have access to the path of leadership (as in law schools and ROTC). O'Connor, in her majority opinion, actually cites *amici curiae* submitted by attorneys for 3M Corporation and General Motors, in addition to one from attorneys for some high-ranking retired officers and civilian leaders of the military. Leaders of some of America's largest companies and of its military find diversity to be a necessity—even to the extent of the "military's ability . . . to provide national security."[5]

While white women increased college enrollment by over 10 percent, from 5,060,000 in 1980 to 5,827,500 by 2000, white men decreased enrollment from 4,772,900 in 1980 to 4,634,600 in 2000.

O'Connor proclaims that the Law School's "race-conscious admission program does not unduly harm non-minority applicants." This assertion, even by a Supreme Court majority, does not make it a fact. Simply ask those who initiated the lawsuits.

O'Connor concludes her opinion by declaring: "We expect that 25 years from now, the use of racial preferences will no longer be necessary to further the interest approved today."[6] I ask, if the elite can impose anti-white racial preferences while whites are over 70 percent of the nation's population, will the anti-white preferences really cease as whites decrease toward a mere 50 percent of America's population in the year 2050?

Chief Justice Rehnquist effectively demolishes the brief of O'Connor and the majority by homing in on the phrase "critical mass." In the deliberations of the majority, it is an amorphous number, but never the same as a quota. (O'Connor herself emphasizes that quotas are illegal.) Nor is the "critical mass" the same as racial balancing, for again, in the words of O'Connor, that too would be illegal. Well, what is this "critical mass"? Rehnquist answers: "Stripped of its 'critical mass' veil, the law school's program is revealed as a naked effort to achieve racial balancing." Rehnquist presents the numbers. During 1995-2000 the "critical mass" admitted to the University of Michigan Law School for underrepresented blacks was between 91 and 108; for Hispanics, between 47 and 56; but for American Indians a mere 13 to 19. He inquires, why do Amerindians require a much smaller group than blacks to achieve a "critical mass"? Moreover, the university applied different standards to each group in order to achieve these numbers for admissions. And so Rehnquist writes: "[W]e are bound to conclude that the law school has managed its admission program, not to achieve a 'critical mass,' but to extend offers of admission to members of selected minority groups in proportions to their statistical representation in the applicant pool. But that is precisely the type of racial balancing that the court defines as 'patently un-constitutional'." Rehnquist also denies the majority view that the court applied strict scrutiny to the law school's policies, or that it might terminate in 25 years.[7]

What are some of the consequences of affirmative action? *The Chronicle of Higher Education*'s Almanac Issue contains some interesting statistics on college attendance over two decades. For example, from 1980 to 2000 the number of American Indians enrolled nearly doubled, from 83,900 to 151,000. Black enrollment rose by 50 percent, from 1,106,800 in 1980 to 1,730,300 in 2000. Hispanics in college tripled, expanding from 471,800 in 1980 to 1,461,800 in 2000. Asians nearly quadrupled, from 286,400 to 978,000. Whites also experienced some growth, from 9,833,000 in 1980 to 10,462,000 two decades later. However the general statistics convey a misleading impression, for when analyzed further an obvious discrepancy emerges. While white women increased enrollment by over 10 percent, from 5,060,000 in 1980 to 5,827,500 by 2000, white men decreased by half a percent, from 4,772,900 in 1980 to 4,634,600 in 2000.[8] Thus, the number of white males attending college declined not only in percentage terms since 1980 with affirmative action, they have declined in absolute terms as well. Where is the outcry on television? Where are the PBS specials and the NPR alarming reports exposing this crisis and demanding change? Have you seen this story on the nightly news on NBC, CBS or ABC? The liberal elite who controls the media is silent concerning this decline of a minority group's plummeting numbers in higher education. Most of the elite probably do not really care what happens to poor and middle-class white males. Indeed, many in the elite probably smile approvingly, as some of the elite seem to detest white men.

There is a great irony when considering the Supreme Court's affirmative action decision of 2003. Though a certain phrase began with Republican President Eisenhower, it was usually liberal Democrats who have continued over the decades to inveigh against the dangers of "the military-industrial complex." In the Supreme Court's majority opinion, Justice O'Connor contends that affirmative action and race preferences are a compelling state interest because, in separate briefs filed before the court by major corporations and important military leaders, they maintain that affirmative action is necessary. The Supreme Court majority defers to the military-industrial complex, and liberals applaud. Most interesting. Some of America's best-known corporations filed "friends of the court" briefs in favor of

affirmative action, including Bank One, Procter & Gamble, General Motors, Coca-Cola and Pepsi. These corporations, and the elite who control them, aligned themselves with those who favor preferences for people of color, and legalized discrimination against white men. Why?

Corporations promote the view that all whites in general, and white men in particular, are privileged, exploiters. Whites are therefore lesser people, second-class citizens, 10th-class moral actors, and thus deserving of hostile ads and hostile treatment in hiring, promotion and in applying for university enrollment. By encouraging this view, and by contributing sums to Jesse Jackson, the NAACP, La Raza and a plethora of organizations mobilizing their constituencies to demand special favors and special privileges as rights, the corporations and their boards can avoid being judged "racists." They also avoid boycotts. Moreover, they may also win "humanitarian" awards and receive favorable publicity in the liberal mainstream media and in the special ethnic media. The corporations can also more readily sell themselves and their products on the world scene so that blacks, browns and yellows will drink their drinks and eat their fries.

Why have corporations chosen this path? Because it is profitable. A few chose it in the first years of the Kennedy presidency in the early 1960s. To attract a more colored work force Motorola and the Bank of America began hiring by quotas, rejecting better-qualified whites and hiring lesser-qualified Blacks instead. When news spread, it became part of the debate in Congress over passage of the civil rights bill in 1964. Indeed, it was to prevent such practices that several amendments were added to the legislation. Thus, as passed, racial quotas were explicitly forbidden, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, floor leader for the passage of the entire bill, averred that he would eat his hat if, because of the proposed civil rights law, a lesser-qualified Negro were ever hired over a better-qualified white. Indeed, supporters of the civil rights bill argued that it would make merit the grounds for hiring and promotion. One wonders what would have happened to the quota policy of Bank America and Motorola had the Civil Rights Act of 1964 been enforced as enacted.

Corporations promote the view that all whites in general, and white men in particular, are privileged, exploiters. Whites are therefore lesser people, second-class citizens.

Unfortunately, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was not enforced as written. As I have elsewhere elaborated, Alfred Blumrosen and Sonia Pressman of the EEOC—the main enforcement agency of the Civil Rights Act—conspired to sabotage the law as written.[9] With advice from the Anti-Defamation League's Herman Edelsberg, who was the EEOC's staff director from 1965 to 1967, the new law was turned upside down into a quota bill.[10] In effect, if corporations and government agencies did not hire blacks (or later, women, Indians, Asians and Hispanics) so that the employment roster of the firm matched the census roster in proportions of various groups, then that corporation was deemed in violation of the law. In practice, the EEOC was demanding quotas and racial balancing, but not calling them such. Republican President Richard Nixon expanded this outrage into national policy, and the U.S. Supreme Court, in a series of decisions, concluded that in order to achieve racial balance and quotas, blacks (or women or Hispanics *et al.)* could be given preferences over overrepresented whites. Because the law explicitly forbid quotas, quotas were required surreptitiously using euphemisms like "providing goals and timetables" (for achieving racial balance); later quotas were required to promote "diversity"; and most recently in Sandra Day O'Connor's judgment, racial preference quotas are a national necessity for "obtaining a critical mass" of minority students.

In my previous article I noted the utter hypocrisy involved. Because Blacks were underrepresented in various occupations, it was assumed that the underrepresentation was a consequence of anti-black racism, either conscious or unconscious. The result was the same. This same reasoning was then applied to other underrepresented groups: Amerindians, Hispanics, Asians and even women, the majority group. With this template, it was thus clear who the oppressed were. And who were their oppressors? White men, invariably overrepresented in most occupations and at universities, were now condemned as privileged exploiters and oppressors. The "academedia" complex began to produce articles, books, university courses and whole departments, and sit-coms, all elaborating on the theme of white male privilege and the oppressive nature of white males. In recent years academics have even promoted a new program in whiteness studies. Unlike the long-existing programs in black studies, women's studies and Chicano studies, this is more akin to men's studies. Black studies departments research, study, celebrate and promote the interests of the blacks whom they study. Similarly, women's studies are meant to further women's rights and special privileges (even if it means fabricating smear stories that are disseminated by friendly reporters, as the lie that more women are beaten by their mates during the Super Bowl than at any other time of year). By contrast, men's studies is dominated by feminists, male and female. True, I once presented a paper "Diversity Be Damned," but the thrust of the men's studies association is pro-feminist—and not particularly interested in demanding equal rights for men. White studies is worse. Its leaders openly state they are not objective, and that they hope to abolish the white race. In their view—colored equals good, white bad. They make no attempt to view history objectively, choosing rather to condemn the people whom they study. No wonder some of the early leaders of this "movement" marched at the front of a pro-affirmative action parade seeking to defeat California's Proposition 209. No wonder one of their scholarly magazines is titled *Race Treason*. In reality, leaders of this movement seek the extermination of the white race and culture. And this racist, genocidal group is encouraged in academia.

Despite the barrage of propaganda, white male privilege is a hoax. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 forbade discrimination based on race, sex, ethnic heritage and religion. The EEOC under Blumrosen and his successors essentially declared there is one test to detect, and to overcome discrimination—proportionalism. If a group is underrepresented, it is the victim of discrimi-

nation, conscious or unconscious, and must receive affirmative action preferences until it achieves the proportion of a profession, staff, enrollment, promotions, ownership of TV stations, coaching positions, bank loans, it presumably deserves—based upon its percentage of the general population. Concomitantly, underrepresentation inevitably stirs charges of racism, sexism and discrimination, and the villain in these scenarios is invariably the villainous white man.

Corporations soon discovered that they could be charged by the EEOC if they did not have a sufficient number of minorities and women on their payrolls. If they did not have a proportional amount of the work force in their employ, they could be sued and compelled to pay heavy fines. Moreover, liberal judges, as part of settlements, often pushed the corporations to conclude agreements with the EEOC to hire more blacks or women until their EEOC quota had been met. Because blacks often failed to meet even minimal qualifications for employment, the EEOC, beginning in the 1960s, sought to destroy previous definitions of "qualified." Thus, because blacks were more likely to have a criminal record, the EEOC deemed that it was discriminatory to inquire into a prospective employee's criminal past for most jobs because such a process would have a disparate impact on the prospects for black applicants. So eventually, for most jobs, a clean police record ceased to be helpful in gaining employment. Similarly, in the 1950s, most corporations used aptitude tests to ascertain who was best qualified for employment in specific posts, and most companies used these exams in hiring and promotion. Generally, blacks performed poorly on such tests. Again, the EEOC led the assault, making it prohibitively expensive to employ such tests; their usage was greatly curtailed, and applicants were assigned jobs to which they lacked aptitude. But more minorities were hired. So what if all performed less efficiently at their posts; the EEOC got what it demanded.

Corporations discovered that they could be charged by the EEOC if they did not have a sufficient number of minorities on their payrolls. If they did not, they could be sued and compelled to pay heavy fines.

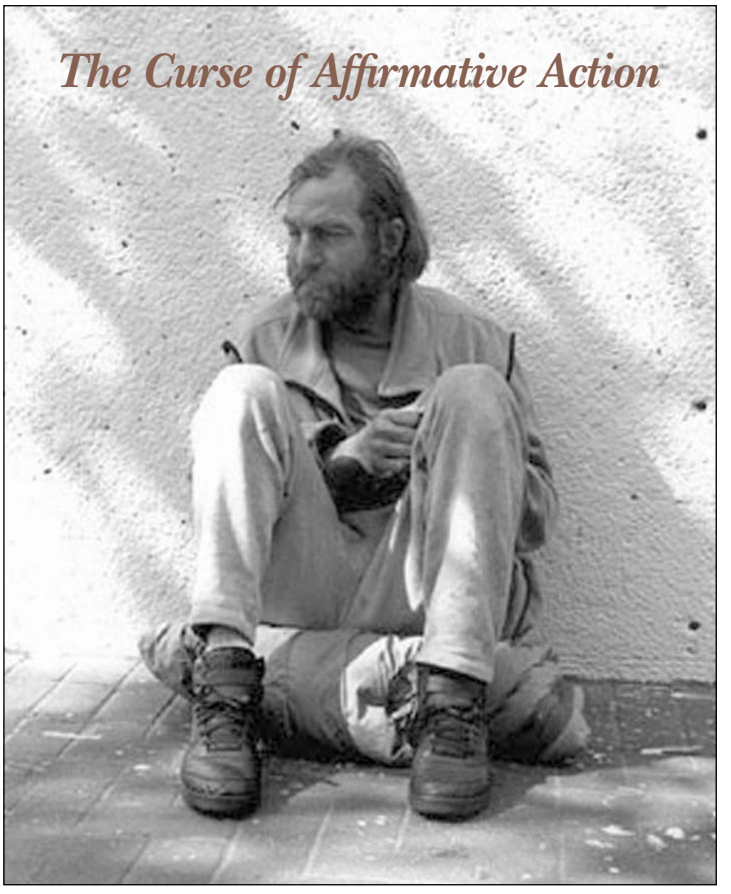
Soon corporations, hiring minorities and women by the percentages (quotas) to avoid prosecution by the EEOC, found that the absence of the aptitude tests meant hiring unqualified people. So, under President Ronald Reagan, a variation of the system developed. (Reagan could have abolished affirmative action with the stroke of a pen but never did so.) In the 1980s, job applicants would continue to take the aptitude tests, but they would be graded differently. Prospective employers would not be informed of the applicant's score, only of his percentile among those taking the exam, but not the percentile of all taking it, but only the percentile among his ethnic or racial group. For example, a white, a black and a Hispanic, all of whom did exactly the same on the test and received the same raw score, might be in very different percentiles for their groups. The white might be only in the 38th percentile of whites; the Hispanic in the 50th among Hispanics and the black in the 68th of the blacks. But the government agency would inform the prospective employer only of the percentiles of the three applicants. Thus, the black with a 68 would seem far superior to the white with a mere 38, although on the test they had performed equally well. When news of this "race norming" became known, the discrimination against whites was so blatant, that Congress eventually forbid it in the 1991 Civil Rights Act, signed by Republican George H. Bush. However, as the same legislation made hiring by affirmative action easier, that law was hardly a step toward equal treatment of all. Now corporations may still hire by quotas, using racial preferences to achieve a critical mass, but they cannot use the tests that had been so effective. And in 2003 it is interesting to note that the Supreme Court that upheld race preferences for the University of Michigan's Law School, struck down the obvious discrimination in the practices of its undergraduate admission's policy whereby Blacks were granted an extra 20 points out of a total of 150, just because of their race. Apparently, the elite prefer blatant discrimination against white men to be administered behind closed doors—a gentlemen's agreement, an elite agreement. Not the clear and obvious methods of anti-white discrimination through race-norming and granting 20 points because of race. "Stupid" white men might waken and seethe with anger upon experiencing just how incredibly unjustly the elite institutions treat them. So the courts prefer anti-white discrimination to be practiced wherein it avoids the mathematics of race-norming and an add-on of 20 points just for being black. Avoid the obvious. The same discrimination is to be accomplished more deviously using phrases like "considering each individual holistically." The elite prefer a smoke screen so the masses will be less aware of how determined the elite are to prevent whites from acquiring real, equal status and treatment. The experts adjourn to their chambers, return and announce that the admissions, or promotions, or prizes are granted to various individuals, and somehow, the grantees are always proportional, not to their merits, but to their group percentage of the general population. And the experts, if questioned, proclaim the results a happy coincidence.

Of course, the corporations have found an out. They simply do less hiring—in America. After World War II America was by far the richest nation on earth, and a third of its laborers were members of labor unions, often receiving high wages for industrial work. A worker usually earned enough to care comfortably for himself, his wife and children. Since then, trade policies have reduced tariffs that protected American factories and their workers. These trade policies have been implemented by Democrats and Republicans—GATT, NAFTA and fast track—policies supported by both Bushes, Clinton, Gingrich and their predecessors. Ever more corporations move their plants abroad where they pay few taxes, may hire whom they wish at incredibly low wages, and where they need not fear environmental, or even basic safety, regulations. Even if the corporate leaders prefer to retain their factories in the United States, can they afford to do so? Facing competition from items manufactured abroad at coolie wages, some corporate leaders may reluctantly have to open factories abroad. American workers face unpleasant choices. If they con-

tinue at the same plant, they may be told they can no longer receive high wages, or the plant may close. Other benefits may also have to be trimmed. Other workers may be laid off, to endure unemployment or new jobs at lesser wages. While workers slide downscale, the squeeze creeps upscale. Whereas the crisis was once limited to blue collar workers in factories, more recently white-collar jobs are also found to be exportable, as technical support may be provided on line from Ireland or India or Indonesia. Today, only 13 percent of America's laborers are unionized, and many of them in the non-manufacturing sectors like teachers and other government workers, where strikes may be illegal. Some of the corporations that abandoned factories in America for Mexico, where labor was cheaper, have now abandoned Mexico for China, where labor is even cheaper still. Our tariff policies make "the race to the bottom" more than just a phrase. True, some American workers may gain from the free trade agreements (as consumers, we all gain by paying less for shoes, for trousers, VCRs and DVD players manufactured abroad), but many more suffer wage loss or unemployment. They may no longer be capable of affording a VCR, and exist with fewer purchases of trousers.

The elite, of course, enrich themselves with the new system of globalism. This elite does not care about America. So what if U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel are rusted memories, they'll buy steel from Japan or China, at a cheaper rate. So what if the Silicon Valley sinks beneath a flood of chips from China? America will have to rely on "friendly" China for our new weapons. What's the fuss? The elite can make a bigger profit. The elite do not care about the American nation, and even less about the American worker. If the EEOC demands that the corporation hire drug-using, slow learners, with criminal records, the corporation will hire them, and even make a show of doing so—and then close the plant. The company can pay off a minority politico, contribute to the NAACP and win an award. So what if those organizations demand discrimination against white, male workers. The elite are willing to discriminate—so long as it is against poor and middle-class whites. That wins awards. That ensures that no one calls the corporation "racist." Boycotts are averted. Moreover, the image of the corporation is enhanced, making it easier to sell Chinese-manufactured items to Africa and the Middle East. See our diversity in practice. Tariff borders no longer exist. It is the world—not America—that concerns our elite. The corporations have gone global; they have ceased to be American firms.

Again, over the decades there has been collusion between Republicans and Democrats to increase legal immigration and to permit and then forgive massive illegal immigration (unless, of course, the immigrant is an elderly European who someone alleges persecuted Jews during the 1940s). The Democrats are gratified to welcome millions of Third World immigrants, viewing them as future voters for their party. Why then do Republicans accede to the invasion? Big business, which has a major voice in the Republican Party, views immigrants as cheap laborers, easier to exploit than native Americans. The result—four decades of invasion by millions of immigrants, legal and illegal, who soon after arrival in the U.S. are provided affirmative action preferences denied to native white male American citizens. This



Affirmative action programs *require schools and employers to ignore differences in ability between whites and blacks and to recruit blacks at all costs. This reverse discrimination results in qualified whites not getting into good schools and not getting jobs. The U.S. government wants employers to have certain percentages of black employees and black executives, regardless of how many whites have to be trampled on in order to achieve this. Some whites become not only jobless but also homeless, like the unfortunate man shown here. But the people who control the media and who want us to believe in equality do not believe in it themselves. They think they are a chosen people, ordained by their tribal god to rule over all the nations of the Earth.*

occurs to the satisfaction of the elite because of policies and programs enacted by the elite. Bluntly, America has become less and less America because of the elite. Of course, the elite identifies less and less as Americans; the elite envisions itself as cosmopolitan.

However, it is not only the corporations that have turned against the white male citizen to embrace special privileges for "the other." The American labor movement itself, under leftist leadership, has also succumbed to the same phenomenon. In the 1960s, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. constructed a new plant in Louisiana. Because it was new, there was no history of discrimination at that workplace; nevertheless, the Kaiser executives signed a collective bargaining agreement with the United Steelworkers of America. One provision was that in assigning trainees for promotion, 50 percent should be blacks. It was clearly a quota. Brian Weber, a white employee, was passed over for the program and a black selected, even though Weber had seniority. He sued. When finally the U.S. Supreme Court decided the

case in 1979, it ruled against Weber. Poor white workers have little to propel them to advancement, other than their skills and their seniority. The EEOC did much to ensure that the employee's skills, as reflected on tests, would not be considered. And in *Weber*, the Supreme Court ruled that race quotas could trump a worker's seniority. Weber's union did not represent his interests; it sold him out, crushing his dreams for promotion and higher pay. The union leadership showed it was less interested in defending the rights of all its members, including white males, than in aligning itself with the corporate, globalist elite.

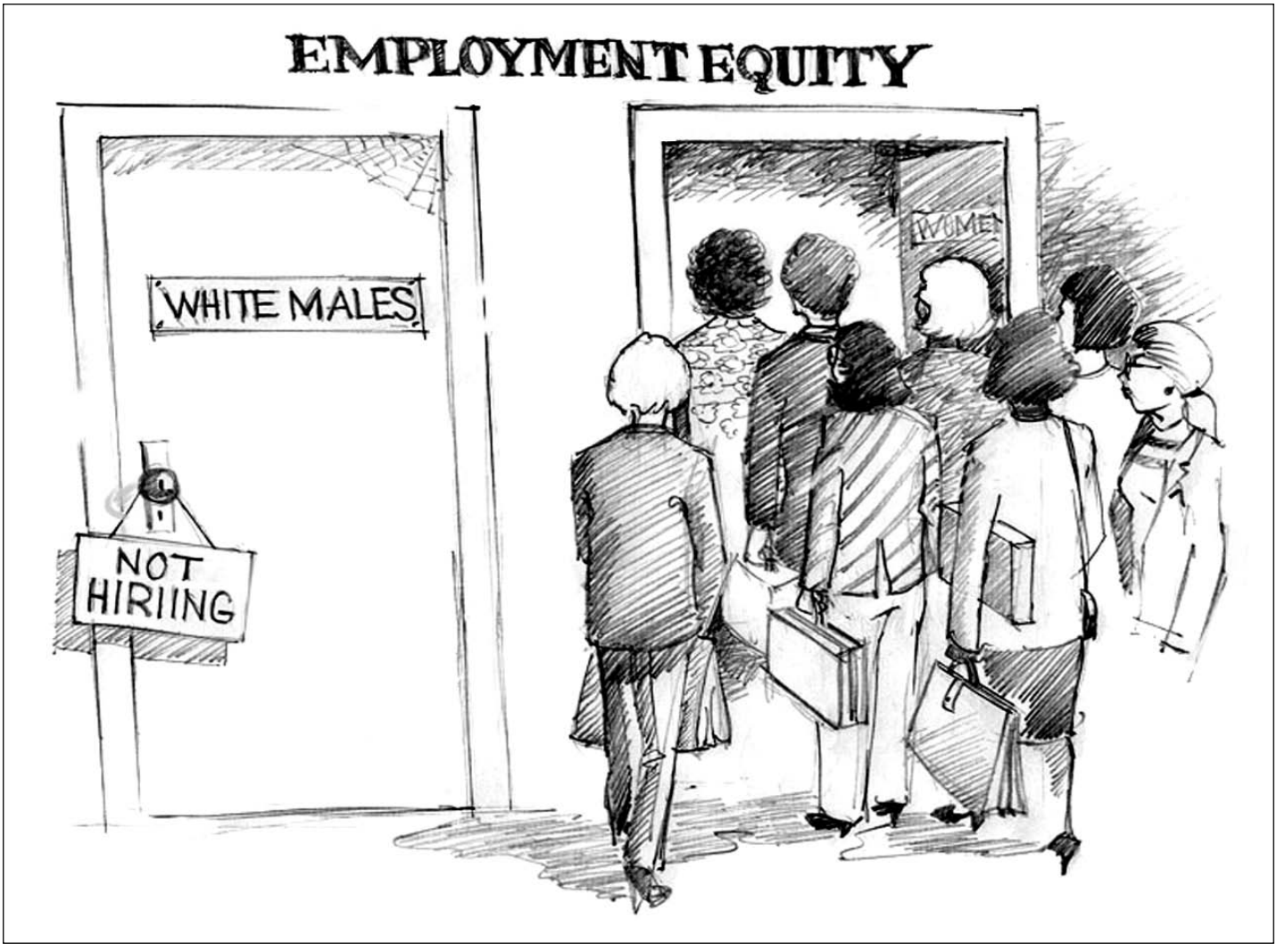
More recently, in this century, executives at Tyson Chicken were found guilty of conspiring with Mexicans to import many illegal aliens into the U.S. to work at their chicken plants. When the scandal finally broke in the news, what was the reaction of American labor leaders? They chose not to demand the deportation of the illegals and their replacement by American workers at decent wages. Instead, the union sought to organize the illegals. Labor also supported amnesty for illegals in the 1980s, with the result of millions of more illegals invading the nation. Today, labor endorses yet another amnesty. Indeed, many labor groups supported the 2003 "freedom ride for immigrants' rights," though the result will be ever more laborers competing for the same jobs, and thus lowering wages for Americans who are able to find jobs. Worse, if amnestied, those illegals will have race preferences over native American citizens when applying to university, thanks to Sandra Day O'Connor. No wonder the plight of the traditional American worker, the white male, grows worse with every year.

There is a war against the white male, the traditional American working class and middle class, conducted by the elites of labor, the captains of capital, the chiefs of the military and "academedia."

There is a war against the white male, the traditional American working class and middle class, conducted by the elites of labor, the captains of capital, the chiefs of the military and the celebrities of "academedia." Patrick Buchanan recalled that in 1950 white men earned enough so that their wives could remain at home and raise the children. Now, both parents must work, and children are raised in day-care, then attend violent schools, hang out at drug-infested playgrounds and know no values beyond, "does it feel good?" Whites must often journey long hours to work and are restricted as to where they can live because they are squeezed by the high cost of some neighborhoods, and the high crime in others. Today, they are under siege and squeezed by various elements—but behind those elements stands an enemy elite. Thus, the coddling of minority criminals; the refusal to execute murderers; the opening of our borders to millions of illegal and legal immigrants; the refusal to demand assimilation of those immigrants though requiring knowledge of English to drive and to vote and to become a citizen; the demand that government provide public schooling for illegals, hospital care for illegals, even public housing for illegals; and race preferences for illegals over native citizens. Who lurks behind the "insane" policies of the past few decades that have so decimated the traditional American? Of course, the policies are not insane. They are calculated to destroy the traditional American working and middle classes. They are calculated to replace us with other, foreign peoples who do not share our language, our culture or our values. These policies are calculated to destroy us, and they are succeeding. They are turning America into a Third World nation with Third World salaries and Third World crime and culture. They are destroying America for the enrichment of the elite.

Finally, who is this elite? I hope not to be overly simplistic, but to be fair and accurate, I must raise a taboo topic. If white men are not the privileged elite, who is? How can so much television footage, so many conferences, so many articles and books, so many studies departments at university, all proclaim that "white male privilege" is the problem, when it is not? In their controversial study, *The Bell Curve*, Charles Murray and David Herrnstein contended that how various groups fared economically was dependent upon their intelligence, *i.e.*, the IQs of the members of those groups.[11] While there was much variation within groups, the average IQ of some groups is considerably higher than that of others; consequently, the groups with higher IQs were usually wealthier than those with lower IQs. Because the average IQ of Jews was higher than that of most whites, Murray and Herrnstein accepted that as an explanation of the economic success of Jews.

Steven Silbiger, a good liberal, rejects the IQ argument. He declared that the purpose of his book, *The Jewish Phenomenon*, was to refute the arguments of Murray and Herrnstein.[12] Well then, why are Jews so successful? Silbiger contends it is Jewish culture and values that are so superior they propel Jews to aim for, work for, and generally succeed at gaining wealth, power and fame. In his book, Silbiger goes beyond most academics in exposing just how successful Jews in the United States really are. Thus, Jews, a mere 2 to 3 percent of the American population, compose 33 percent of America's multimillionaires. Some 20 percent of the professors at our leading universities are Jewish. Some 40 percent of partners in the leading law firms in New York and Washington are Jewish. And 45 percent of the top 40 of the Forbes 400 richest Americans are Jewish. If one posits the average American income as 100 units, then that of native blacks is 62, that of West Indians is 94, that of Jews in America is 172.[13] The economic gap between Jew and gentile is greater that that between male and female, and it is greater than that between white and black. Would you have any awareness of these facts from the media or attending sociology classes? Instead, the academedia complex targets white males as the privileged group. Why? Who runs the academedia complex? Why do they assiduously avoid writing and speaking about the most privileged group in America—the Jews? The EEOC, using affirmative-action proportionalism, for decades has demanded that blacks, Hispanics, Asians, Amerindians and women (a majority group) be represented in employment, in university, in law schools, so that their percentage reflects their numbers of the general population. According to the EEOC, if those groups are underrepresented, they are the victims of discrimination. Alfred Blumrosen of the EEOC created this policy in the mid-1960s, and Nixon estab-



lished it as national policy while president. The usual discussion of this is that since white males are overrepresented, they are the privileged, the exploiters, the oppressors. But the analysis of the liberals is a fraud. Like Clinton's Cabinet that "looked like America," it did not. White male gentiles were underrepresented in that cabinet. White male gentiles are underrepresented at Harvard and Yale. White male gentiles are underrepresented among the wealthy. So why do the media, the government and academia target white males as the villains? White male gentiles have become the scapegoat for those who are really privileged. White male gentiles are the targets when government requires curtailment of equal economic and educational opportunities. The elite have made white male gentiles the target.

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To demonstrate the academedia bias, review the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It forbad discrimination based upon race, ethnic heritage, sex and religion. Blumrosen and his successors equated underrepresentation as proof of discrimination, and overrepresentation of white men as reason to curb them through preferences for blacks, women *et al*. Why did he not seek to enforce the religious provision of the law in the same manner? Because gentiles are usually underrepresented in powerful and lucrative professions, and his group, Jews, are greatly overrepresented. To enforce that provision of the law, Blumrosen would have had to curtail his own group's power. Therefore it was never enforced. Surely this was no oversight. Similarly, in the early 1970s when white ethnics began to demand quotas to protect their rights to jobs etc, the academedia complex and the EEOC gave no real support. Aside from a few colleges in the New York area that guaranteed about 15 percent admissions to Italian-Americans, white ethnics were denied the protection of quotas granted to the elite's pet minorities and to women. Quotas to protect white ethnics were rightly judged to be a threat to Jewish overrepresentation, and thus nothing came of the demands for such quotas.

If Sandra Day O'Connor and the majority of the Supreme Court are correct that oppressed minorities require racial preferences in order to have a "critical mass" in higher education, then surely, white male gentiles are deserving of such preferences. Today, Jews are 29 percent of the freshman class at Yale and 25 percent of the Ivy League and other elite universities. When their number fell to 10 percent at Princeton, the Jews protested discrimination. They were over three times their proportion of the national population, and deemed that too low. The Jews thus developed a new definition of the word "*chutzpah*."[14] If diversity is such a positive good, if it is in the national interest to require a critical mass of underrepresented minorities and majorities [women], then there ought to be affirmative action goals and timetables [quotas] and preferences to boost the numbers of gentiles entering medical schools, for example, until gen-

tiles compose 97 percent of practitioners of medicine. Gentiles are some 97 percent of the American population. Gentiles are not 97 percent of the doctors. We are underrepresented and oppressed. If any groups are to receive preferences, surely gentiles should also receive them until the critical mass, 97 percent, is achieved.

And not only in medicine. Gentiles are an underrepresented, oppressed group (similar to another majority group, women) if they do not compose 97 percent of university professors. Of newspaper editors. Of television network executives. Of professionals in Hollywood. Indeed, how different would American culture be?

Why not have affirmative action until gentiles compose 97 percent of the law schools? The law profession? And most crucially—of the U.S. Supreme Court?

For it is on the Supreme Court that the despicable hypocrisy of the most privileged group in America is played out. Jews, 22 percent of the Supreme Court, are the most determined to retain affirmative action procedures for others, so long as their own most-privileged group remains exempt from the penalties it exacts from poor and middle-class whites. However, we can be fairly certain that neither Justices Ginzberg nor Breyer would approve affirmative action procedures at a Michigan university, or anywhere else, that would promote downtrodden gentiles.

Gentile underrepresentation goes unmentioned in the pages of major newspapers. It goes unreported in Ivy League departments of sociology, political science and history.

Gentile underrepresentation goes unmentioned in the pages of major newspapers. It goes unreported in Ivy League departments of sociology, political science and history. If "diversity," "disparate impact," "critical mass" and underrepresentation were truly so important, gentile underrepresentation should be a prominent theme. But there are no movies and TV specials reflecting compassion for the underrepresented gentiles. No academic conferences on how to increase gentile—black or white—admissions and promotions. How strange. Yet, it should be no surprise that an affirmative action program to help gentiles was never constructed in the EEOC, because such a program would have an adverse impact upon the group most responsible for the creation and retention of affirmative action—the group to which Blumrosen, Edelsberg and Pressman of the EEOC and Ginzberg and Breyer of the Supreme Court all belong.

Some 40 percent of the votes to retain affirmative action were cast by Jews on the court. Hypocrisy is alive and well in Washington. Jews on the court cast the deciding votes to continue a policy incredibly detrimental to middle-class and poor whites. If gentiles were not so underrepresented on the court, the horrors of affirmative action would long ago have ended. Indeed, had Jews not been so overrepresented in the halls of power, it is unlikely that affirmative action would have ever begun.

Another point must be raised. If black culture is often hostile to intellectual pursuits, will that culture really metamorphose in the next 25 years so that, presumably, blacks will no longer require the racial preferences now institutionalized through affirmative action? Permitting large numbers of lesser-qualified blacks to attend universities where most other students are intellectually superior to them, may well reinforce the stereotypes on both sides. Ever more whites will assume that all blacks are invariably less intelligent, while ever more blacks will associate intellectual activities with "acting white" and be ever more contemptuous of such pursuits. If this occurs, surely, to obtain a "critical mass" (a proportionate number) of blacks and Hispanics decades hence, continued use of racial preferences will be required by universities not only in 2028, but in 2050 and in the year 3000.

Moreover, what if the differences between blacks and whites and Hispanics on various tests have less to do with culture than with innate differences between the races? What if *The Bell Curve* is correct? The average IQ of blacks is then significantly lower, and for Hispanics, somewhat lower, than the average for whites. If this be true, then certainly race preferences will always be required to achieve a proportional number of admissions at university for blacks and Hispanics. *The Bell Curve* assembled considerable evidence demonstrating differences between the races in intelligence. The liberal response has been not to refute the evidence, or the conclusions based on the evidence, but to denounce the social scientists as "racists," shout them down, and demand that their studies be banned from university courses, from libraries, from popular media, from general and polite discussion.

The liberal approach is like that of religious fanatics. Racial equality of all groups in every field of activity is placed as an unquestioned and unquestionable article of faith. To challenge this is to be deemed heretic, racist and shunned as a pariah. To question the faith of the liberals invokes far greater threat of punishment in the U.S. today than any form of traditional religious heresy. But the heresy on race and intelligence just might more accurately describe reality than the faith underlying liberal ideology.[15] If the races are unequal in intelligence, as groups, then race preferences must become permanent to ensure proportional representation of all groups at university and in lucrative employment areas.

This is why it is important to peruse a concurring opinion rendered by Justice Ruth Bader Ginzberg in the Michigan Law School case, an opinion in which she was joined by her fellow Justice Steven Breyer, who is also Jewish. They agreed with the majority opinion of Sandra Day O'Connor, but they went further. Ginzberg invokes a treaty signed and ratified by the United States under President Clinton, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.[16] She invokes this treaty, not to demand an end to affirmative action and race discrimination by American universities against whites and Asians, but to argue against any closure on affirmative action. Because "conscious and unconscious race bias" and discrimination "remain alive in our land," and when minorities reside in areas with poor schools, they fail to obtain equal educational opportunities. Presumably, that means that blacks will be unable to compete for university positions. Therefore, Ginzberg and Breyer conclude there should be no

sunset clause regarding racial preference—affirmative action should continue indefinitely, if not forever. They base their conclusion, not upon the American Constitution, but upon an international treaty.

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So men like Blumrosen created affirmative action. They ensured that the religious facet of the civil rights law went unenforced in a similar manner so no level playing field was provided for underrepresented gentiles. Blumrosen and company selectively enforced the law, to the benefit of his group and the detriment of whites. Later, Jews prevented affirmative action from being extended to white ethnic Americans. The Jewish media generally justified each of the policies forged by Blumrosen and the EEOC. Finally, 40 percent of the Supreme Court's narrow vote upholding race preferential affirmative action came from Jews. In addition, the Jews on the court were the only ones to go beyond the majority decision and invoke international treaty to demand no sunset clause on race preferences.

I do not assert that all Jews are among the elite, or that all of the elite are Jewish.

However, when 2 percent to 3 percent of the population compose 33 percent of the nation's multimillionaires, it is clear that Jewish influence among the elite is greater than that of most groups. It is also clear which is the most privileged group in America. Similarly, I do not assert that all Jews favor affirmative action, or that all who favor affirmative action are Jews. Some, like Prof. Carl Cohen of the University of Michigan, were instrumental in obtaining university admissions data through use of the Freedom of Information Act; Cohen then exposed the university's anti-white policy. Similarly, the first famous affirmative action case was that of Alan Bakke, who sued the University of California, Davis, when he was denied admission because of the medical school's anti-white quota. Bakke was Jewish. Also, various Jewish publications whose primary readers were other Jews, like *Commentary,* have expressed opposition to affirmative action. But the weight of the Jewish elite was to create and defend a system of proportionalism, affirmative action, so long as Jews were exempt. Moreover, this process permitted the creation of a scapegoat, the white male. The Jewish-led media and academics proclaimed that all [non-Jewish] white men were privileged and deserving of discrimination. Thus, the poor white should be passed over to give preference to the pets of the elite, the newly arrived Mexican or Jamaican. Meanwhile, no one would notice the kosher multimillionaire.

To question the faith of the liberals invokes far greater threat of punishment in the U.S. today than any form of traditional religious heresy.

Kevin McDonald, in his *The Culture of Critique*, stresses how Jews have used universally sounding humanitarian movements as a disguise to further their own narrow interests. In his paperback edition, he includes a 70-page preface exposing the Jewish overrepresentation in the American media.[17] McDonald, in his text proper, delineates how Jews have used radical politics, psychoanalysis, Boazian anthropology, Frankfurt School sociology, open immigration etc to advance their interests at the expense of other groups. Though affirmative action is not analyzed in McDonald's book, clearly it is a major illustration of his thesis. Jews have championed "civil rights," "equal opportunity," "diversity," "multiculturalism," "leveling the playing field" and "providing a leg up for the disadvantaged," to expand their own power and cripple their opponents. The result has been the denial of equal rights and equal opportunity to poor and middle-class whites, while Jews in the elite grow ever richer and more powerful. Concurrent with the affirmative-action assault on white America, the elite "reformed" other laws to aid our competitors. Consequently, anti-white crime has risen, and poor whites struggle economically as if in the Great Depression. Our language disappears from whole neighborhoods, and we may be required to learn a second language to qualify for a low-paying job. Our past is deemed oppressive, and newcomers replace our culture as they displace us. The elite, and especially a tribe among them, have cast themselves as our enemies. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1] Bob Herbert, "Breaking Away," *New York Times*, July 10, 2003, 29A.

[2] *Chronicle of Higher Education* [hereafter *CHE*], July 4, 2003, included a special section concerning the Supreme Court's decision on the University of Michigan's affirmative action cases. All the justices' opinions were printed. The quotes in this paragraph appear in that paper's special section, 11s-12s.

[3] *CHE*, July 4, 2003, 12s.

[4] Stanley Rothman, Seymour Lipsit, and Neil Nevitte, "Racial diversity Reconsidered," *The Public Interest*, spring 2003, 25-38.

[5] *CHE*, July 4, 2003, 13s.

[6] *CHE*, July 4, 2003, 15s.

[7] *CHE*, July 4, 2003, 15-16s.

[8] *CHE*, Almanac Issue, August 29, 2003, 15.

[9] Hugh Murray, "Who's to Blame for the Affirmative Action Fiasco?" THE BARNES REVIEW, November/December 2001, 11-15.

[10] Hugh Davis Graham, *The Civil Rights Era: Origins and Development of National Policy, 1960-1972* (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990), 197. Graham even titled one of his subchapters, "The EEOC as a subversive bureaucracy." 190.

[11] Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray, *The Bell Curve: Intelligence and Class Structure in American Life* (New York: the Free Press, 1994).

[12] Steven Silbiger, *The Jewish Phenomenon: Seven Keys to the Enduring Wealth of a People* (Atlanta, Ga.: Longstreet Press, 2000).

[13] Silbiger, *Jewish Phenomenon*, 4-5.

[14] *CHE*, May 7 and 14, 1999. For another illustration of this arrogance, see Barbara Bergmann's *In Defense of Affirmative Action* (New York: A New Republic Book, Basic Books, 1996). The pampered professor contends that all white men are privileged. When she dines out, Prof. Bergmann notes that most waiters at the posh restaurants are white males, 63-65. So she writes complaining that those who serve her are privileged! Prof. Bergmann has created another excellent example of *chutzpah*. Furthermore, Ms. Bergmann ignores some evidence as to why certain groups might not be hired. For example, Jesse Jackson, as a youth was himself a waiter in a fancy restaurant. Years later, Jackson revealed that he used to spit in the food of the people whom he served. When his words aroused surprise and criticism, Rev. Jackson then retracted the statement.

[15] Jared Taylor, "The Hollow Debate on Race Preferences," *American Renaissance*, June 2003, 1, 3-8.

[16] *CHE*, July 4, 2003, 15s.

[17] Kevin Macdonald, *The Culture of Critique: An Evolutionary Analysis of Jewish Involvement in Twentieth-Century Intellectual and Political Movements* (Westport, CT.: Praeger Publishers, 1998; paperback edition: Long Beach, CA: First Books Library, 2002).

HUGH MURRAY, a native of Louisiana, was formerly a civil rights activist. He was arrested in New Orleans's first lunch counter sit-in, in September 1960. Mr. Murray has published in numerous academic journals and presently resides in Wisconsin.

ARCHEOASTRONOMY OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS

By John Tiffany

The universe is a very dangerous place, as historians, astronomers and others are discovering. Impacts of massive objects from outer space—meteorites, comets and asteroids—have played a key role in the prehistory of Earth, and have also affected historical times—in ancient Egypt, for example. Such incidents have at times been catastrophic, and could well be so again in the near future. A serious enough incident could cause Earth to become a dead planet, with possibly only bacterial life surviving.

There are billions of comets, according to scientists, in what is called the Oort Cloud, in the farthest reaches of the solar system. Some of these may be supercomets (rather euphemistically called "ice dwarves"), frightening monsters that can be hundreds of miles in diameter; a few even up to approximately 600 miles have now been observed in the Kuiper Belt, half the diameter of Pluto. And from time to time, these comets and supercomets are disturbed from their normal orbits and come traveling into the inner solar system, where the Earth resides.

A variety of gravitational influences are thought to play a part in perturbing Oort Cloud objects so that their new orbits carry them into the inner Solar System. These include passing stars, so-called "giant molecular clouds" (or GMCs, which are poorly named, as they have a lot more than just molecules in them, including, probably, giant planetoids and protostars; obviously they have very little resemblance to earthly clouds) and tidal forces due to the galactic bulge and spiral arms of the Milky Way. For example, according to *The Encyclopedia of Astrobiology, Astronomy and Spaceflight*:

> A star that approaches the Sun to within roughly the distance of the Oort Cloud might increase the rate of comet passages near the Earth by a factor of 300 for 2 to 3 million years, so greatly increasing the risk of a catastrophic impact.

Astronomers believe there may well exist also interstellar comets, attached to no star, whizzing around in the galaxy at incredible speeds, perhaps heading our way.

A typical solar system comet might have a velocity of 150,000 miles per hour when it nears the Earth. The kinetic energy is so tremendous that an impact would be comparable to a hydrogen bomb explosion for even a very small comet.

Astronomers tell us that there are more than 100,000 "near-Earth" asteroids large enough to threaten our planet with an impact greater than the largest H-bomb ever built. Furthermore, there is about one chance in 10 that an object of this type could hit the Earth sometime in the next 100 years.

Besides comets and asteroids, there are believed to be some very peculiar objects that could hit the Earth, and may already have done so. For example, "strangelets" composed of quark matter could be traveling in our vicinity at speeds of 900,000 miles per hour. The density of such a strangelet would be 10 million million times that of lead.

Scientists have found that our planet has experienced cyclic episodes of bombardment and extinction at regular intervals during the past 100 million years—specifically 94.5 million years ago, 65 million years ago (the event causing the extinction of the dinosaurs and many other species), and 36.9 million years ago. The cycle has a basic "heartbeat" of 30 million years with the standard deviation of each individual episode being 9 million years.

In plain English this means that if you look at the cycle over a long enough period of time—several hundred million years—you will find that linked bombardment and extinction episodes do occur at roughly 30-million-year intervals, but that the gap may become as small as 21 million years in some cases, or as large as 39 million years in others.

Returning to the last 100 million years we find that the intervals between extinction events have been consistently within this range. Between 94.5 million years ago and 65 million years ago the figure works out at 29.5 million years. Between 65 million years ago and 36.9 million years ago the figure works out at 28.1 million

Crater of Doom

Besides dinosaurs, many marine reptiles met their end at the end of the Cretaceous. Among them were the plesiosaurs and ichthyosaurs. The plesiosaur Liopleurodon *was the largest carnivore ever to live on Earth. At 80 feet in length and a mass of possibly 150 tons, it would dwarf the modern sperm whale. Here a* Liopleurodon *swims within eating range of an ichthyosaur,* Ophthalmosaurus*, itself more than 10 feet long. Ichthyosaurs, which closely resembled porpoises, had the largest eyes of any animal ever. Evidence suggests these animals, and many others, were exterminated by a comet of doom. Shiva, the crater of death, appears to now lie in the Indian Ocean and in India—itself torn in half by continental drifting. Appropriately, Shiva is also the Hindu god of destruction.*

years. Since we know that the bombardments are caused by waves of galactic material that swamp the entire solar system—not just near-Earth space—we think it is a good guess that Mars, and the Moon, would have experienced bombardment episodes, pretty much in tandem with Earth, at around 94.5, 65 and 36.9 million years ago. This has already been confirmed in the case of the Moon.

It is very likely, from the available evidence, that Mars and Earth and their moons experienced bombardment episodes at around 94.5, 65, and 36.9 million years ago. The reader will note that the final interval, from 36.9 million years ago up till today, is longer than the previous two. Indeed, it is dangerously close to extreme upper limit of the cycle—39 million years.

We could be nearing the end of what is already beginning to look like an atypical and overlong period of quiescence.

Those (notably including most establishment astronomers) who believed that comets are harmless received a startling wakeup call a few years ago. On July 16, 1994, a small, fragmented comet called Shoemaker-Levy crashed into Jupiter. The second alone of the 20 fragments caused a blast equivalent to 250 million tons of TNT—several times more powerful than all the Earth's nuclear arsenals put together. If this small comet had hit the Earth instead of Jupiter, it is horrible to think what damage it would have caused. It began to dawn on everyone that the Earth is a vulnerable planet under sometimes-angry skies.

Actually astronomers should not have been so surprised. They had the prior example, on June 25, 1178, of the so-called Canterbury Event, when observers saw a strange phenomenon on the Moon, what could only have been the cataclysmic results of a collision between the Moon and some large object flying through space, such as a comet or asteroid. It was determined in 1976 by American astronomer Jack Hartung that this impact carved out the lunar crater known as Giordano Bruno—named, ironically, for the Italian heretic burned at the stake in 1600 for professing the existence of inhabited planets other than Earth. It was a narrow escape for Earth, since the bolide,[1] whatever it was, could very easily have hit our planet, a significantly larger target than the Moon. Had it done so, it could have made a crater some seven miles in diameter, like the one it did make on the Moon. The "near Earth object" involved here is calculated to have been about a mile and a quarter in diameter, and exploded with the energy of an incredible 100,000 megatons of TNT. It is easy to see why some historians think civilization could have easily been wiped out in 1178 had the bolide hit the Earth instead of the Moon.

Then there was another "warning shot," the Tunguska Event in Siberia on June 30, 1908. The analysis of tree samples in the area by Menotti Galli of the University of Bologna in 1991 turned up powerful concentrations of copper, gold and nickel, suggesting that the object, which exploded in the sky without causing a crater, was a meteor or comet fragment, and not (as some had speculated) a black hole, a piece of antimatter or a malfunctioning alien saucer spaceship.

When the object exploded, about 7:17 a.m., it caused a deafening noise that could be heard 200 miles away. Over Tunguska, a flame or pillar of fire shot up to a height of 12 miles, followed by a giant mushroom cloud of smoke from the burning forest. An area of about 4,000 square miles of forest was devastated. Thousands of trees were smashed down and left lying on the ground pointing away from "ground zero," while others were snapped in half or stripped of all their foliage. A reindeer herd of 1,500 animals was exterminated; just a few roasted carcasses were ever found. Had this catastrophic event occurred over Moscow or New York City, history would have been different.

Mars is another case in point. If you study the surface of the planet, it seems that nearly the entire crust is somehow missing from one Martian hemisphere. Was it blown off in a tremendous impact with a "near Mars object"? Additionally, recent robotic explorations of the red planet have confirmed what was already pretty clear: Mars once had vast quantities of surface water, making it a planet apparently suited for life of some sort. It may also have had more of an atmosphere before the great impact.

What happened to the higher forms of life on Mars, if such ever existed? Were they destroyed along with half the planetary surface? And did this occur recently—perhaps only thousands of years ago? It used to be thought that Mars was killed millions of years ago, but now scientists are not so sure.

We are living on borrowed time, indeed. So, while the sky may not be falling at present, the reader should listen with a grain of salt to those optimists who say not to worry, because nothing serious is going to happen for millions or billions of years. And perhaps the ancients could have told us something about this danger.

ARCHEOASTRONOMY & THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS

The ancient Egyptians seem to have known an astounding amount about the universe, which modern Western science is only beginning to learn. But their knowledge is expressed in somewhat obscure, poetic language. The Egyptians depicted the Sun, for example, as a voyager upon the waters of the abyss, which can be taken as representing the vast emptiness of outer space:

> Men praise thee in thy name of Ra. . . . Millions of years have gone over the world; I cannot tell the number of those through which thou hast passed. . . . Thou dost pass over and dost travel through untold spaces requiring millions and hundreds of thousands of years to pass over. . . . Thou steerest thy way across the watery abyss to the place that thou lovest . . . and then thou dost sink down and make an end of hours.

Although the text is from *The Book of the Dead*, the ideas it expresses are strikingly similar to those of modern astronomers. Western scientists have learned that everything in the universe, including the Sun, is in motion. As the Sun makes its way around the galactic nucleus, it is indeed a traveler through "untold spaces" that require literally millions of years to "pass over." (But one must wonder how the ancient Egyptians knew this. Did they preserve the knowledge of an even more ancient civilization, whose very name has been lost to us? There is a school of thought that there may have been a global civilization, possibly during the last ice age, which perished in a cataclysm but may have left some traces of its existence and accumulated wisdom.)

A number of different motions are involved in the movement of the Sun, some of which affect the risk of a disastrous impact involving the Earth and a large comet or asteroid. Drawing with it the entire solar system, including of course all the comets of the Oort Cloud and the Kuiper Belt, the Sun is locked in a vast orbit around the galactic nucleus of the Milky Way, completing each revolution in a period of approximately 250 million years. Traveling at the fantastic speed of about 140 miles per second, it has recently passed through the Orion spiral arm of our galaxy, on the inner edge of which it now stands. There is a lot more to the orbit of the Sun than this, but the interested reader may turn to some astronomy textbooks or web sites for detailed information.

As the Sun passes through spiral arms of the galaxy, and through giant molecular clouds, the comets are perturbed, and some are caused to head into the inner solar system, where the Earth and its neighbors reside. Over time, the comets break down into meteors, possibly asteroids and other fragments, which can then rain down on unwitting Earthlings.

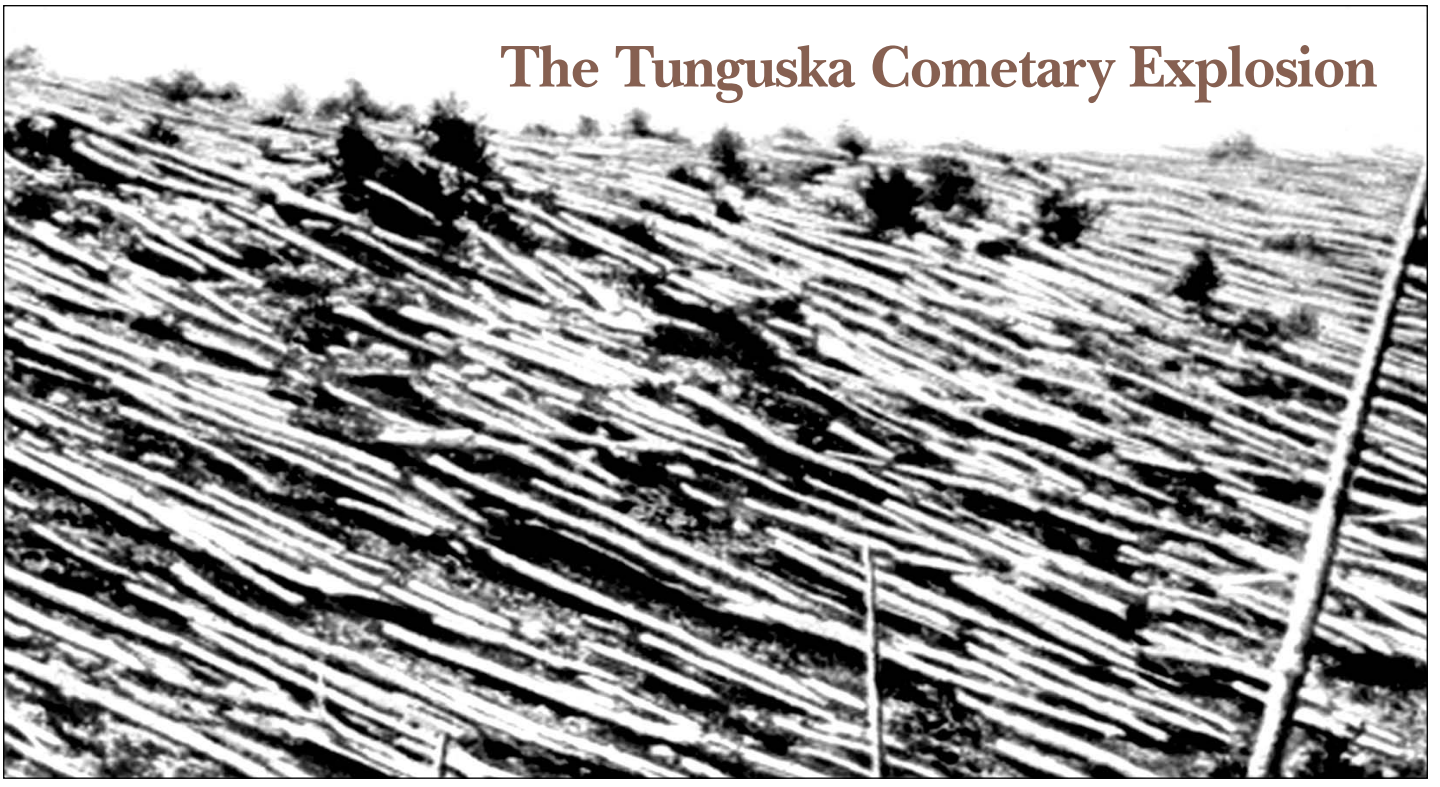
Ancient Egypt preserved complex beliefs concerning the cyclic creation and destruction of worlds. The little-known Edfu Building Texts speak of a remote golden age, many thousands of years earlier, when the gods themselves lived on an island—the "Homeland of the Primeval Ones." The texts tell us this island was utterly destroyed in a terrible storm and flood caused by "a great serpent." The majority of the "divine inhabitants" were drowned, but the survivors of the cataclysm settled in Egypt, where they became known as the "Builder Gods," who fashioned in the primeval time, the "Lords of Light." According to the Edfu texts, it was these survivors who set out the foundations of all the future pyramids and temples of Egypt and who handed down the religion that would much later be practiced throughout the land under the semi-divine rule of the pharaohs.

The *benben* was a sacred black metallic stone at Heliopolis that symbolized the primeval mound. Related to it was the Egyptian phoenix, called the *benbennet* or *bennu* bird. The *benben* was probably an iron meteorite, and the *benbennet* may have also symbolized a comet (both "fly" across the sky). The *benben* is believed to be the forerunner and model for the famous obelisks and pyramids of Egypt. The gilded capstone placed at the top of each pyramid or obelisk was known as a *benbenet*. The original stone at Heliopolis was believed to have been the point at which the rays of the rising sun first fell, and its cult appears to date back to the first dynasty, if not earlier.

Utterance 600 of *The Pyramid Text* says: "O Atum-Khoprer, you became high on the height, you rose up as the *bnbn*-stone in the Mansion of the Phoenix at On."[2]

It has been suggested by Graham Hancock that the Egyptian phoenix may symbolize a comet, and the *benben* stone might be an

Left: Barringer Crater in Arizona, *one of the best-preserved bolide craters on Earth. This astrobleme is about 0.75 miles wide and 800 feet deep. This crater was created approximately 50,000 years ago by a nickel-iron meteorite 150 feet in diameter and weighed 300,000 tons, traveling at an estimated 40,000 miles per hour.*



Above, the Siberian Forest devastated by the blast *from the Tunguska bolide. The most recent major impact from a "shooting star" to affect planet Earth fortunately was fairly small and fell in one of the most remote possible land areas—central Siberia. At about 7 a.m. on June 30, 1908, a bluish fireball appeared above the horizon to the southeast. Brighter than the Sun, the object (probably a cometary nucleus) streaked across the cloudless sky and exploded somewhere to the northwest of the quiet hamlet of Tunguska. A pillar of smoke followed by a mushroom cloud rising to the height of around 12 miles was reported by distant observers, who also heard the explosion as far away as 600 miles. Whole forests were flattened as seen here. The explosion had a force equivalent to 700 Hiroshima bombs. This picture was taken years after the event, which explains the presence of saplings among the fallen timber.*

asteroid or mega-metorite spawned by that killer comet.

The Gnostic texts, written down in Egypt in the early centuries of the first millennium after Christ, tell us that the global cataclysm remembered as the Flood of Noah was not inflicted by God to punish evil but was worked by the forces of darkness to punish antediluvian humanity for having aspired to a high state of scientific and spiritual development and "to take the light" that was growing among men. This the darkness in very large part succeeded in doing.

It was not only the ancient Egyptians who were keen on observing and predicting collisions between the Earth and objects from outer space.

Duncan Steel, director of Spaceguard Australia and vice president of the Spaceguard Foundation, hypothesizes that Stonehenge I (the earliest known incarnation of Stonehenge, which was followed by Stonehenge II and Stonehenge III) may have been constructed by the Windmill Hill people (a British group that preceded the Beaker people, who in turn preceded the Kelts) as a specialized observatory that enabled the ancient Britons to predict Earth's collisions with trails of cometary debris, which may have been accompanied with multiple Tunguska-type events. He further suggests that upon the prediction of such events, the people hid in the shelters we now call long and round barrows, and that the later developments at Stonehenge (phases II and II) by the Beaker people were a result of a misinterpretation of the original purpose of the site in terms of lunar and solar observations.

Cometary impact is gaining ground as an explanation of the collapse of civilizations, writes Benny Peiser, a historian and anthropologist at Liverpool John Moores University.

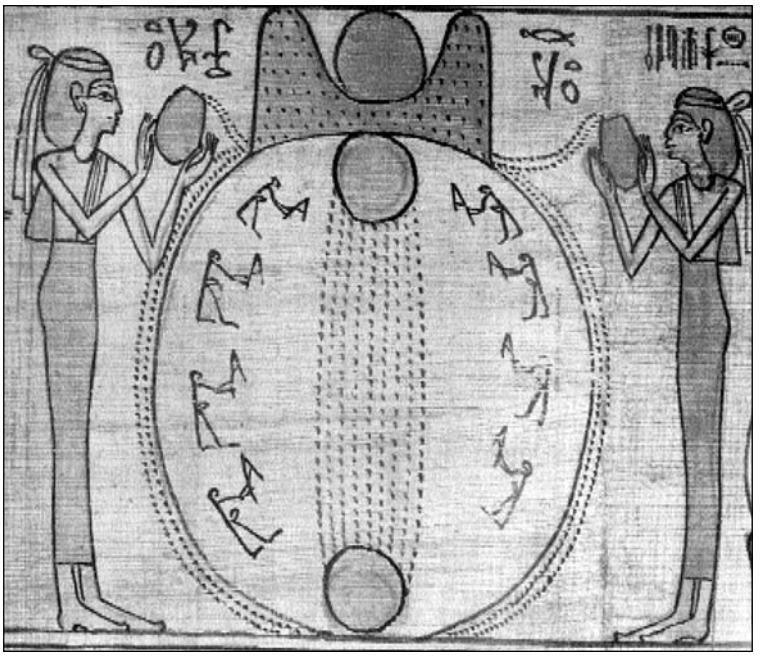
At around 1200 B.C., many civilizations collapsed at about the same time. Disaster overtook the Mykenaens of Greece, the Hittites of Anatolia, the Egyptian New Kingdom, Late Bronze Age Palestine and the Shang Dynasty of China.

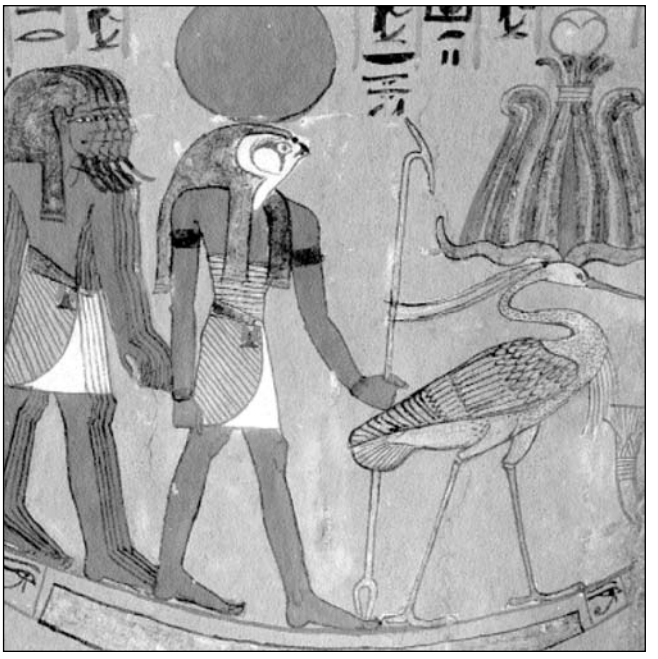
The reasons for these widespread and apparently simultaneous disasters—which coincided also with changes of cultures and societies elsewhere, such as in Britain—have long been a mystery. Traditional explanations include warfare, famine, and more recently "system collapse," but the apparent absence of direct archeological or written evidence for causes, as opposed to the effects, has led many archeologists and historians into a resigned assumption that no definite explanation can be found.

Some decades ago, the hunt for clues passed largely into the hands of natural scientists. Researchers began to find a range of evidence that suggested that natural causes, rather than human actions, might have been initially responsible. There began to be talk of climate change, volcanic activity and earthquakes—and some of this material has now found its way into standard historical accounts of the period.

Some researchers favored one type of natural cause, others favored another, and the problem remained that no single explanation appeared to account for all the evidence.

Over the past 15 years or so, however, a "new" type of natural disaster has been much discussed and is beginning to be regarded,





The Comet in Egyptian Mythology: *Above left: The Primeval Mound, at the top center of picture, is depicted as a double hill with a round object, representing the Cosmic Egg laid by the mythical* bennu *bird. The "egg" may symbolize a large meteorite, which could be a fragment of a giant comet (the bird). This scene from* The Book of the Dead of Khonsumose*, a priest of the 21st Dynasty (about 1075-945 B.C.), represents the* Ogdoad*, the original eight gods of Egypt, as stick figures wielding hoes to create the Primeval Mound, also known as the* Tatanen *or the Isle of Flame, in one of the several creation myths which, although contradicting one another, managed to coexist in Egypt. The temple of Hermopolis housed supposed pieces of the Cosmic Egg, called the* benben*, which corresponds to a pyramidion, or capstone for a pyramid or obelisk. Above right: The* bennu *(or* benu*) bird, at right in this picture, was represented in later ancient Egypt as a crested gray heron. While the Greeks associated the* bennu *with their phoenix, it may actually have been symbolic of a comet, which, like a bird, seems to fly across the sky.*

by many scholars, as the most probable single explanation for widespread and simultaneous cultural collapse, but not only in the Bronze Age but at another times as well. The new theory—which is that these cultural disasters were caused by the impact of comets or other types of cosmic debris on the Earth—has been advanced largely by astronomers and remains almost unknown among archeologists (notable exceptions include dendrochronologist Prof. Mike Baillie of Queen's University, Belfast, and Dr. Euan MacKie at Glasgow University).

The hunt for natural causes for these disasters began when the eminent archeologist Claude Schaeffer of France published *Stratigraphie Comparée et chronologie de l'Asie occidentale* (1948). Schaeffer analyzed and compared the destruction layers of more than 40 sites in the Near and Middle East, from Troy to Tepe Hissar on the Caspian Sea. He was the first scholar to detect that all had been totally destroyed several times—apparently in simultaneous waves of destruction. (The fact is still little recognized.)

Because the damage was excessive and did not show signs of military or other human involvement, he argued that earthquakes might have been the factor responsible for these cataclysms. Schaeffer, however, for some reason, was not taken seriously at the time by the world of science. But since then, scientists have found widespread and unambiguous evidence for abrupt climate change, sudden sea level changes, catastrophic inundations, widespread seismic activity and evidence for massive volcanic activity at several periods since the last ice age.

Scholars who, following Schaeffer, favor earthquakes as the principal cause of civilization collapse argue that the world can expect vast earthquakes every 1,000-2,000 years, leading to widespread abandonment of cities. Scholars who prefer climate change as the principal cause argue that severe droughts caused agriculture to fail.

But what was the underlying cause of these earthquakes, eruptions, tidal waves, fires and climate changes? In a pioneering book, *Bombarded Earth*, René Gallant of Belgium suggested an extraterrestrial cause. By the late 1970s, British astronomers Victor Clube and Bill Napier of Oxford University had begun to investigate cometary impact as the ultimate cause. In 1980, physicist Luis Alvarez and his colleagues published their famous paper in *Science* that argued a cosmic impact had led to the extinction of the dinosaurs. They showed that large amounts of the element iridium present in geological layers dating from about 65 million B.C. had a cosmic origin.

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Alvarez's paper had immense influence and stimulated further research by such British astronomers as Clube and Napier, Prof. Mark Bailey of the Armagh Observatory, Duncan Steel of Spaceguard Australia and Britain's best-known astronomer, Sir Fred Hoyle. All now envisage trains of cometary debris, which repeatedly encounter the Earth.

Tiny particles of cosmic material penetrate the atmosphere every day. But occasionally, cosmic objects measuring between 100 and several hundred yards in diameter or more strike the Earth, and these can have catastrophic effects on our ecological system, through multimegaton explosions that destroy natural and cultural features on the surface of the Earth by means of tidal-wave "floods," fire blasts and seismic damage.

Asteroids or comets that puncture the upper atmosphere can

either strike the Earth's surface and leave an impact crater, such as the well-known Barringer Crater (which used to be called "Meteor Crater") in Arizona, caused by an iron asteroid some 50,000 years ago. At least 10 impact craters around the world date from after the last ice age.

Alternatively, bolides can explode in the air. A recent example—the Tunguska Event (explained earlier)—occurred in 1908 over Siberia, when a bolide exploded about three miles above ground. The cosmic body, although thought to have measured only 60 yards across, had an impact energy of about 20 to 40 megatons, up to three times as great as the Arizona example (about 15 megatons), and was equivalent to the explosion of about 2,000 Hiroshima-size nuclear bombs—even though there was no actual physical impact on the Earth's surface. (The object that destroyed the dinosaurs, by comparison, is thought to have had a diameter of about six miles.) A smaller cometary blast, with some puzzling aspects, occurred over the upper Amazonian Brazilian rainforest in 1930, and evidently involved three separate bolides. Another space object struck British Guiana in 1935, and Brazil was hit again in 1995 in the northeastern state of Piaui.

Until recently, the astronomical mainstream was highly critical of Clube and Napier's giant comet hypothesis. However, the crash of comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 on Jupiter in 1994 has led to a change in attitudes. The comet, watched by the world's observatories, was seen split into 20 pieces and slammed into different parts of the planet over a period of several days. A similar impact on Earth would have been devastating.

According to current knowledge, Tunguska-like impacts occur every 100 years or so. It is, therefore, not farfetched to hypothesize that a super-Tunguska may occur every 2,000, 3,000 or 5,000 years and would be capable of triggering ecological crises on a continental or even global scale. In the past, skeptics have demanded the evidence of a crater before they would accept an argument of cosmic impact, but it is now understood that no crater is necessary for disastrous consequences to ensue.

What does the future hold? No one can say. But for a certainty, the government should be pouring a larger portion of its space money into monitoring near-Earth objects and preparing methods to avert danger by deflecting the objects or by some other means. (NASA spends less than one-thousandth of its budget on this problem, even though it could spell the end of civilization.) Astronomers tell us that an asteroid designated as 2001PM9 might hit the Earth in 2005, not giving us much time to prepare. They also warn that another object, 2002NT7, is due to impact the Earth in 2019. In the more distant future, asteroid 1950DA is expected to hit Earth in 2880. Let us hope we have a few centuries or at least a few decades to prepare for what increasingly seems to be an inevitability. ❖

Going back at least as far as the Babylonians, *comets have been viewed as evil omens. As scientists are just now coming to recognize, it may not have been just primitive superstition, since comets, or bits of disintegrating old comets, have slammed into the Earth, causing serious damage. Comet sightings have been thought to signal collapse of governments, outbreaks of social unrest and just about every calamity that could afflict mankind. The Greeks and Romans noted them as a sure sign of disaster. Almost 1,000 years ago Halley's Comet was viewed as the portent of doom that ushered in the Norman Conquest, shown here in the Bayeaux Tapestry (one of the earliest known depictions of a comet). Comet Hale-Bopp in 1997 hung in the sky as 18 years of Tory rule collapsed. The same year saw the death of Princess Diana and the collapse of the Asian economy. In 1994 the collisions on Jupiter with the fragments of Comet Shoemaker-Levy were equivalent to detonating millions of nuclear warheads simultaneously, and stirred up discussions of how collisions may have played a key role in the mass extinctions of dinosaurs and other creatures. Yet if comet collisions do pose an ongoing threat to life on this planet, it could be ironic since some astronomers believe that, billions of years ago, it was cometary impacts with "Proto-Earth" that supplied the planet with the chemical ingredients necessary for life to develop in the first place.*

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ENDNOTES:

[1] Here the term "bolide" (which comes, after all, from the Greek word for "missile" or something thrown) is used as a generic label for impacting objects of whatever nature.

[2] Vowels are sometimes not shown in Egyptian transcriptions. Thus we have "*bnbn*" here for what we would pronounce "benben."

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The Merchants of Death

By Harry Elmer Barnes, Ph.D.

This brief essay is the foreword to the book *Merchants of Death*, by H.C. Engelbrecht, Ph.D. and F.C. Hanighen, written by Harry Elmer Barnes, after whom this journal is named. It is a summary of a work that proves the political and moral bankruptcy of the military-industrial complex. The world of lies and manipulation of the armaments manufacturers has not better been described.

It is an unmitigated pleasure for me to commend this study of the international armament industry to the civilized reading public. In several important ways this book is an outstanding contribution to the literature of history and the social sciences.

In the first place, it points out a great gap in our knowledge of a branch of technology and industry and makes a valiant beginning at filling it. The evolution of firearms has played a very important part in the destiny of modern nations. Yet, for no generation or country is there a thoroughly satisfactory monographic treatment of the evolution of the firearms industry therein. There has been no end of writing on the wars which have been fought, but little or nothing is told us about the reason why soldiers in the Spanish-American War were more effectively armed than those of Gen. George Washington, and even less is told about the source of armament supplies in the various wars. Histories tell us that the Prussians were armed with the "needle gun" in the War of 1866, but not one history professor in a dozen could explain what the "needle gun" actually was or indicate the transition from the muzzle loading to the breech loading muskets.*

HARRY E. BARNES

In the second place, this study reveals illuminating information with respect to the organization and sales methods of a very considerable industry. The propaganda and high-pressure salesmanship that have characterized contemporary business finds its prototype in the activities of armament manufacturers long before our generation.

There is no denying the importance of wars, particularly wars waged with contemporary methods of devastation. Wars may be a menace to the race, but their increasing ravages only make them more significant in at least a negative sense. If wars can no longer make any considerable constructive contribution to human life, they have become increasingly potent in their capacity to dislocate society and to destroy civilization. In his latest book, Mr. H.G. Wells has given us a vivid and appalling forecast of the horrors of the next world war. The technology of armaments controls the material sinews of war. As the effectiveness and deadliness of armaments has increased, war has become more devastating and demoralizing. Nothing could be more helpful than a systematic history of the armament industry in enabling us to understand why mankind needs to busy itself particularly today in bringing the material technique of mass murder under control if we wish to preserve the semblance of modern civilization. This is the third outstanding merit of this book.

A fourth characteristic of this volume will commend itself to thoughtful readers, namely the comprehensive and complete character of the treatment given to the armament industry. Here is a satisfactory history of its development, an outline of its achievements, a delineation of the methods which have been followed by leading armament firms, an exposure of the degradation of ethics which has accompanied the efforts of the armament moguls to market their products, and an indication of the bearing of the whole historical study upon the outlook for world peace.

Not less impressive than the comprehensiveness of the work is the sane and reasonable tone that pervades the whole study. Most accounts of the armament industry have been written by men and women who possess all the fervor of the valiant crusader against war. It is no disparagement of the usefulness and courage of the ardent pacifist to point out that this crusading

psychology does not always supply the best background for a sane perspective on the causes of war. When a professional pacifist cuts loose on the armament industry, he frequently gives the impression that the armament makers constitute the chief menace to peace. By thus obscuring much more powerful factors which make for war, such writers render at least an indirect disservice to the cause of peace.

Dr. Engelbrecht and Mr. Hanighen do not fall victim to this temptation. They thoroughly expose all the evils of the armament industry, but they remain at all times conscious that broader forces, such as patriotism, imperialism, nationalistic education, and capitalistic competition, play a larger part than the armament industry in keeping alive the war system.

In another respect also is their reasonableness conspicuously apparent. They expose the corruption, graft and disloyalty of the armament makers with a thoroughness sufficient to gratify the most determined pacifist. At the same time, they make no effort to portray these armament pirates, their lobbyists and salesmen, as peculiarly depraved members of the human race. They recognize that they are no more corrupt than, for instance, our own great investment bankers. If British tank-masters hastened to sell Russia tanks while their government was about to break off diplomatic relations with Russia, so did Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Wiggin sell short the stock of their own banks. If British airplane companies were ready to sell aircraft to the Hitler government, so did Mr. Sinclair and his associates make vast profits at the expense of their own stockholders.

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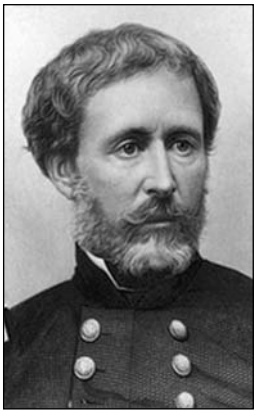
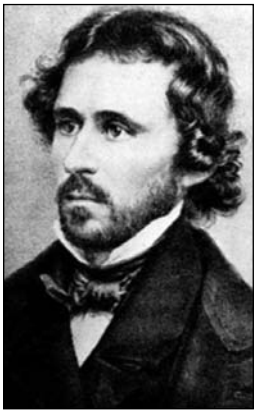
Even in the armament industry the bankers have set the pace for chicanery. Few armament manufacturers have duplicated J.P. Morgan Sr.'s sale of defective arms to John C. Frémont during the Civil War. When it comes to economic corruption, John T. Flynn's book on *Graft in Business* presents a far more sorry record than does this present volume. Moreover, even though the armament makers have played a prominent part in encouraging wars, rebellions and border raids, they never exerted so terrible an influence upon the promotion of warfare as did our American bankers between 1914 and 1917. Through their pressure to put the United States into the war these bankers brought about results that have well nigh wrecked the contemporary world.

Armament makers and bankers alike are the victims of human cupidity. The only way in which the armament makers are at all unique is that they are engaged in an industry where the death of human beings is the logical end and objective of their activity.

The calmness and sanity everywhere evident in this book will make its message and implications all the more devastating. The authors can rarely be charged with any over- statement or exaggeration. All in all, the book is a conspicuous contribution to industrial history, contemporary ethics, international relations and the peace movement. It is bound to have a civilizing effect upon all intelligent and fair-minded readers. ❖

*The needle gun, or *Zundnadelgewehr*, was a breechloading rifle invented by the gunsmith Johann Nicholas von Dreyse and was much used by the Prussians and Germans from about 1841 to 1871. It had its drawbacks, in that its effective range was very short compared to the muzzleloading rifles of the day, especially the chassepot, and the escape of gas at the breech was very great. For a good Internet discussion of the struggle between advocates of muzzleloaders and breechloaders, see www.riv.co.nz/rnza/hist/art98b.htm. —Ed.





John C. "Pathfinder" Frémont *(1813-1890) was one of the most famous and popular of explorers, trekking all over the American West and surveying the topography of lands claimed by Mexico, even designing his own flag for the purpose. By the summer of 1846 he was inspiring discontented Americans in the Sacramento Valley to organize the "Bear Flag Revolt." He served as a U.S. senator from California from 1850 to 1851. In 1856 he was the first Republican candidate for president of the United States. Early in the Civil War, he was given by Abraham Lincoln command of the Army's Western Department. After the Union's second defeat at Bull Run, Gen. Frémont, in desperate need of weaponry, became involved in a deal to purchase 5,000 rifles, financed by J.P. Morgan. The deal went sour, and many people blamed Morgan for exploiting the U.S. government when it was at one of its most vulnerable moments in history. Above, several photos of Frémont.*

Harry Elmer Barnes was indisputably one of the great intellects of any era. Historian, sociologist, criminologist and social reformer, Professor Barnes wrote more than 40 books, including a variety of college textbooks which were standards in their respective fields. Historian Murray Rothbard described Barnes as "The Compleat Historian." Born in Auburn, New York on June 15, 1889, Barnes received his doctorate from Columbia University and pursued post-graduate studies at Harvard. He taught history and historical sociology at prestigious universities throughout the country. His two-volume *The History of Western Civilization* (1935) and *An Intellectual and Cultural History of the Western World* (1937) remain timeless classics. *The Genesis of the World War* (1926), *In Quest of Truth and Justice* (1928) and *World Politics in Modern Civilization* (1930) were major contributions by Barnes to a full and accurate understanding of the events that led to World War I.

American Primacy:

Manifest Destiny or Hubris?

The 20th century saw the destruction and division of Europe, the loss of European empires, including the British Empire, and successful communist revolutions in some of the largest countries in the world. Two nations emerged from the century more powerful than ever in their history. The United States, which in two centuries progressed from an English colony to leader of the "free world," and the Jewish nation, which progressed from scattered supplicants in the courts of Christian Europe to holders of the most important positions in the U.S. and UK governments and rulers of their own state of Israel, militarily the most powerful state in the Near East.

By Robert Logan

Major global geopolitical changes occurred in the 20th century. As the result of the combined efforts of the United Kingdom, the United States and the former Soviet Union in two world wars, the individual nation-states of continental Europe lost their former predominant position on the world stage. Germany, France, Italy and the other smaller European countries will in future only act as components of the European Community. Great Britain has been subsumed into what might be referred to as the English-speaking world (United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand), led by the United States. By mid-century, after two world wars, Europe lay in ruins and was replaced in world power by the two superpowers—America an ocean away and the Soviet Union decades behind. Russia and America, considered by many as mere excrescences of true European civilization, had led the destruction of old Europe. Each occupied half of the "old world" until the Soviet Union imploded in the 1990s, leaving but one superpower, the United States, whose primacy (or hegemony) in world affairs now seems to annoy much of the world.

THE ORIGINS OF AMERICAN PRIMACY

The United States of course did not achieve world primacy through her own efforts alone. She rose to supremacy primarily on the shoulders of the now defunct British Empire and as student and emulator of the motherland.

By 1884 the British Empire was at the pinnacle of her imperial power, governing 17/20ths of the Earth's surface and a goodly part of the Earth's peoples. The British Empire, built over some nine centuries by her native English, Irish, Scot and Welsh sons, surpassed even the Roman Empire with respect to introducing her subject states to the English language, British law, British traditions and values as well as modern technology and science. British-built railroads were the modern version of the Roman roads, linking together all corners of her empire. British railroads, above all, were responsible for the creation of India. Her empire was built solely by the efforts of her own peoples to serve the interests of the British race and as witness to the greatness of Britain.

No nation in the world has so consistently and aggressively directed all its efforts toward conquest. During her centuries of empire-building, England was at war at least 50 years of each century.

The empire had been built at terrible cost—on mountains of corpses and seas of blood and tears—but most would argue that it was worth it. By the late 19th century, however, an "elite" group assumed control of British foreign affairs. The ascendancy of the so-called Milner Group spelled the end of an exclusive British institution—the empire, the inauguration of an anti-German policy on the continent, much greater American participation, and a more indulgent view of the subject races. The term "Anglo-American Establishment" gradually replaced the term "empire."

Prof. Carroll Quigley (1910-1977), formerly of Georgetown University, has provided the best general description of the personnel, objectives, and structure of the Anglo-American Establishment to about 1950.[1] Quigley generally approved of the Milner Group, which was a kind of religious brotherhood like the Jesuits, a church for the extension of the British Empire:

> In general, I agree with the goals and aims of the Milner Group. I feel that the British way of life and the British

The Amritsar Massacre: *The Beginning of the End of British Rule in India*

Amritsar is a relatively young Indian city *located near the border with Pakistan. It is famous as the home of the Golden Temple of the Sikh religion and as the scene of a British imperial atrocity. On April 13, 1919, British troops under the command of Gen. Reginald O'Dwyer opened fire on unarmed Indians in the thickly crowded walled plaza at Jallianwala Bagh, leaving an estimated 379 dead and 1,200 wounded. Above, the only way out of the plaza was through this narrow street. There was no way the large crowd of civilians could escape through this bottleneck, and they were mowed down by the troops until they ran out of ammunition. Then the area was sealed off so that no medical assistance could get to the wounded. The peaceful crowd had assembled in the plaza to protest the enactment of the Rowlett Act, by which the British administration had sought to secure "emergency" powers for itself. The site of the massacre is now a national shrine. The Amritsar Massacre, in essence, marks the beginning of the end of imperial British rule in India. Twenty years later, Uddham Singh (aka Mohammad Singh Azad), a Sikh nationalist, murdered O'Dwyer, in retaliation for the massacre. Said Singh: "He was the real culprit. He deserved it. He wanted to crush the spirit of my people, so I [had to] crush him."*

> Commonwealth of Nations are among the greatest achievements of all history.

According to Quigley, Cecil Rhodes, a fabulously wealthy South African with dreams of empire, founded "the Establishment," essentially a secret society, in the mid-1880s. Organized along Jesuital lines, Rhodes, the leader, was advised by a "Junta of Three," consisting of William T. Stead, the most famous journalist of his day; Reginald Baliol Brett, later known as Lord Esher, a confident of Queen Victoria and adviser to King Edward VII and King George V; and Alfred Milner, a brilliant individual of German-English background. Following the death of Rhodes in 1902 and the eclipse of Stead in 1899, Milner assumed leadership of the ever-growing society, which he held until 1925.

Lord Milner's motivation and views coincided with Rhodes's:

> I am a British nationalist. If I am also an imperialist, it is because the destiny of the English race has been to strike fresh roots in distant parts . . . my patriotism knows no geographical, but only racial, limits. . . .

Although Quigley did have certain reservations about the group (e.g., its conspiratorial methods; the members' rather naïve idealism; the fact that such a small group of men should wield such governmental power, control the publication of documents relating to their actions and almost monopolize the writing and teaching of the history of their own period, including the management of the most important, opinion-forming newspaper of that era), Quigley offered no explanation for the group's failures and the final dissolution of the empire.

Milner had recruited the best and brightest of the English "public" [i.e., private] school system to staff the society whose goal was world domination by the British race, beginning with the annexa-

tion of Africa. Members of the group were organized hierarchically—depending upon the individual's importance—into "the Society of the Elect" and the "Association of Helpers." The Milner Group, as it became known, dominated British foreign policy right through World War II. The group bore responsibility for the instigation of the Boer War. The group assumed an anti-German attitude and pressured the British government to declare war on Germany in World War I; the group sponsored the Balfour Plan promising the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine in exchange for which Jews would support Britain in the war and use their influence to persuade the United States to enter the war on the British side as well.

These policies ultimately destroyed the British Empire, sealed the mesalliance between Britain and the United States, and left the Near East in permanent turmoil.

It was left to another brilliant American scholar, Dr. Revilo Pendleton Oliver (recently deceased), former professor of Classics at the University of Illinois, to advance reasons for the group's failures.[2] Dr. Oliver's opinions as to why the group failed miserably in achieving its goals will surely offend squeamish readers. Oliver was unabashedly racialist. He was proud of his own white race and what it had achieved; he rejected all "sentimental" notions based on Christianity that the dominant race should treat the subjugated peoples as equals or in any way merge with them. He was opposed to "levelers" of all sorts, especially those Jews who would encourage Christians to identify with, help, and merge with the colonized peoples, while at the same time maintaining their own special status.

Moreover, and most importantly, Oliver believed that Jews had their own agenda and that it took precedence over that of any particular host nation.

While Dr. Oliver had the highest regard for the Milner Group and the intelligent and decent-minded men it recruited, he placed blame for its failure on the influential Jews in its membership. Oliver referred to the Jews in the Milner Group as the "canker in the rose," and held them responsible for the destruction of the British Empire. Professor Oliver emphasizes, as Quigley did not, the strong presence of powerful Jews in the group. Thus, for example, Lord Rothschild, the first Jew in the House of Lords, was Rhodes's closest confidant; Alfred Beit, another financial backer and friend of Rhodes, was also Jewish; Lord Rosebery was another. All three had been trustees of Rhodes's will. Sir Abe Bailey, who later backed Winston Churchill, and many other Jewish compatriots, were also supporters of Rhodes.

According to Dr. Oliver, the ascendancy of Jews to the British peerage began with Prime Minister (1868 and 1874-80) Benjamin D'Israeli, himself a Jewish racialist who believed that it was only fair that the two "aristocratic" peoples of the world, namely, the British and the Jews, should jointly rule the empire and most of the globe. The wily D'Israeli had, in a few words, put the limited number of Jews in Britain on the same plane as the native Britons. Dr. Oliver—in a backhanded compliment—attributes the ascendancy of the Jewish people into Anglo-Saxon power circles to their superior intellect:

> Our race has never been a match for the Jews in subtlety of intellect or in the chameleonic ability to simulate the manners of any nation, and the native Anglo-Saxon character has as its ideal a cultivated gentleman, perhaps somewhat bluff and hearty, who honestly says what he means. The Jewish use of language to conceal thought is so alien to our instincts as to be really unthinkable in most situations.

In the competition between "perfidious Albion" and "perfidious Zion," the latter appears to have come out ahead.

At about this same period in history, it became apparent that Britain alone could no longer control the Empire. Her lead in the industrial revolution had sustained her power well into the 19th century, but other continental powers now caught up to her and threatened her primacy. To preserve the empire, leading Britons thought it wise to broaden the base of support. This they did by enticing America, their erstwhile "rebellious colony," now flourishing, back to the fold. This the group accomplished, according to Oliver, by Milner writing the Balfour Declaration for his close friend, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, whose close friend, Louis Dembitz Brandeis, was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court (1916-39), whose close friend, Felix Frankfurter, was also appointed to the Supreme Court (1939-62). Justice Frankfurter's personality was such as to capture and dominate the Harvard Law School completely. With the lure of a homeland in Palestine, the sentiment of many Jews switched from being pro-German to anti-German.[3]

The United States did not achieve world primacy through her own efforts alone. She rose to supremacy primarily on the shoulders of the now defunct British Empire.

It should be noted, however, that America had demonstrated concern and sympathy for the Jews in Russia years before World War I, as attested by immigration figures and official statements by U.S. presidents (e.g., President Theodore Roosevelt condemned Russian treatment of the Jews in his 1904 message to Congress, and in 1912, during President Taft's administration, the United States abrogated a trade treaty with Russia on the same grounds).

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD

The English-speaking world, now at the apogee of its power, has undertaken major economic and social changes that endanger its future. All the major English-speaking countries, the United States, Canada, Australia, Britain, and New Zealand, have simultaneously changed their earlier European-oriented immigration policies to now include—and in great numbers—immigrants from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other Third World countries. The repeated assurances of the governments of the English-speaking countries that their new racial diversity will strengthen and invigorate their countries are not convincing. Diversity will most probably result in increased racial divisiveness and social strife as one race or another excels. The alternative outcome would be through miscegenation, in which case diversity, together with the current majority race, would simply no longer exist.

At the same time, the English-speaking world, as essentially mercantile states, have readjusted their economies on a global basis. Sacrificing their own domestic industries, they are becoming ever more dependent on foreign-made exports produced at much cheaper labor costs. The U.S. dollar has about achieved worldwide financial hegemony; American military might ensures national preeminence. All this is an enormous gamble in which the reach of the English-speaking community could very well exceed its grasp.

Religion in the English-speaking world plays little role in either domestic or foreign policy decisions. In the United States most charitable organizations operate on a kind of secular humanism. The media and the government occasionally refer to our "Judeo-Christian," heritage, but the word is an oxymoron, Christianity and Judaism being entirely different faiths. The governments of all the English-speaking countries have used the euphemism "multiculturalism," when they really mean multiracialism.

SPECIAL RELATIONSHIPS

In America's "golden age," from the founding fathers to the late 19th century, the United States fought against the British to establish this country's independence. But by the end of America's "gilded age" at about the time of World War I, the United States was once again at the service of the crown, supporting the motherland against her continental competitors—this time the Germans. As a consequence of the two "German wars," as world wars one and two are referred to by the British, Britain was bankrupt and unable to retain her empire. For all intents and purposes, the United States became the heir to remnants of the empire and protector of British interests. This custodian role is sometimes referred to as the UK-U.S. special relationship. Concurrent with the establishment of that special relationship, the United States and Great Britain were also establishing a special relationship with the world's Jewish communities, which had also maintained colonies and considerable influence in most of the world's richest countries.

On the strictly materialistic plane, the gradual absorption of Jews into the Anglo-American Establishment seemed to be mutually advantageous. Jewish international connections and financial acumen, combined with Jewish intellectual and professional talents, not to mention their dominant role in the mass media in most countries, nicely complemented the mercantilist Anglo-American interests, or so it was thought. As long as the Jewish component supported and furthered Anglo-American policies, the tripartite alliance prospered. But following the founding of Israel, it became clear that world Jewry now had its own agenda, to the detriment of Anglo-American interests. Jews are world famous as both intellectuals and intelligencers.

Aside from her incomparable military might, America's strengths derive from the common English language, now almost the world's *lingua franca*; her wealth and power; common heritage with Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other former British colonies; high-tech leader; advanced nuclear and rocket weaponry, and, most importantly, the personal freedoms her citizens enjoy and which are the envy of the world.

The goal of the English-speaking world today appears to be the establishment of a "New World Order," world hegemony based on economic, military and financial superiority. The process, called globalization, is resisted by peoples and states that cherish their own heritage and traditions (nationalists). The push to globalization perhaps also explains the haste in changing the racial composition in all of the English-speaking countries. The European Americans are gradually being submerged, while the diverse peoples outside the English-speaking world are increasingly able to identify ethnically with the inhabitants of the once Anglo-Saxon country.

In past centuries the terms "Illuminati" and "Mammonism" were used derisively in Europe to criticize the money and profit lust of the Anglo-Americans. Today, fingers point to the Council on

ENGLAND'S WARS OF SUBJECTION

I. AT HOME

About 1170: Irish invasion under Henry II.
1558-1603: Second Irish War, under Elizabeth.
1649-1652: Third Irish War, under Cromwell.
12th to 18th Centuries: Wars against Scotland and Wales.

II. WARS OF EUROPEAN & COLONIAL SUPREMACY

1100-1216: First 100 Years' War against France.
1337-1453: Second 100 Years' War against France (Joan of Arc)
1560-1600: Elizabeth's freebooters fight Spain, Portugal and the German Hanseatic Cities.
1588-1604: Elizabeth's Spanish War.
1583-1733: Wars of conquest in North America.
1623-l797: Wars of conquest in the West Indies.
1625-1630: Spanish War, under the Stuarts.
1652-1654: First Dutch War, under Cromwell.
1654-1659: Third Spanish War, under Cromwell.
1665-1667: Second Dutch War; Treaty of Breda.
1672-1674: Third Dutch War; Treaty of Westminster.
1688-1815: Third Hundred Years' War against France.
1689-1693: England a party in the War of the Palatine Succession.
1701-1713: War of the Spanish Succession; Treaty of Utrecht confirms mastery of the seas.
1745-1760: Fight against the French in North America.
1756-1763: Seven Years' War against France.
1756-1763: Conquest of Canada and India.
1757-1859: Hundred Years' War for the conquest of India.
1774: Annihilation of the Rohillas in India.
1776-1782: American War of Independence.
1799: Conquest of Mysore.
1817-1818: Third Mahratta War in India.
1841-1842: Opium War against China; annexation of Hong Kong.
1848-1849: Second Sikh War in India; rape of the Punjab.
1857-1859: Sepoy War and atrocities.
1878-1879: Second Afghan War; annexation of the Khyber Pass.
1885-1886: Burmese War.
1788: Australia; natives largely wiped out.
1795: Ceylon; natives decimated.
1804: Tasmania; natives entirely wiped out.
1814: New Zealand; many natives killed.

III. REVOLUTIONARY AND NAPOLEONIC WARS

1793-1802: First war of coalition against France.
1803-1805: Second war of coalition against France.
1801 & '07: Raids on Copenhagen and Danish fleet.
1808: Wellington's Spanish Campaign.
1813-15: Third war of coalition against France; Waterloo, St. Helena.

IV. CONQUEST OF AFRICA

1795-1806: Fight against the Dutch Afrikaners.
1836: Natal War.
1868: Abyssinia.
1874: Ashantis.
1879: Destruction of the Zulus.
1881-1899: Egypt and Sudan War.
1899-1902: Boer War; annexation of Transvaal, Orange Free State.

V. WARS AGAINST GERMANY

1914-1918: England's First World War; Versailles Treaty.
1939-1945: England's Second World War.

Foreign Relations, the Bilderbergers and Trilateralists etc as the true rulers of the United States and her allies, and the present-day Illuminati and Mammonists. To a considerable extent, these groups act as the Milner Group did in its day.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Who will be the superpowers of the 21st century? As of today the leading candidates would have to be the English-speaking world, led by the United States, China and a reborn Europe. Although not yet a military industrial power, the Islamic world, which straddles the globe's major oil reserves, will remain extremely important to much of the industrial world. Much, of course, depends on whether these geopolitical entities can preserve their unity of purpose and social cohesion.

However perversely, as the result of its communist revolution, ancient China, now Red China, once again occupies a dominant world position. If Japan in the late 20th century, with barely 100 million industrious people and no natural resources to speak of, could make such an impact on the world market, China, the size of the United States with a population of 3.3 billion, will surely be among the most powerful by the second half of the 21st century. China through the millennia has referred to herself proudly as the Middle Kingdom, with lesser satellites orbiting around her periphery.

Among China's strengths are her proud ancient history, her relative ethnic solidarity, her gifted and industrious people, a strong central government and a large landmass with considerable mineral wealth. Chief among her weaknesses is the lack of personal freedom and the need to retain a repressive government, the closeness of powerful, well-armed neighbors (India, Russia), overpopulation, extreme backwardness in rural areas, and considerable differences between northern (Han) and southern peoples in spoken language and traditions. China, then, is united chiefly by virtue of its common culture, ethnicity and written language.

The German invasion in 1941 was greeted by millions of Russians as the second Christianization. Germans reopened churches and reintroduced Christian training.

Europe, under the aegis of the European Community, is stirring with new promise and great potential. By eliminating the obsolete and confining concept of individual nation-states, the United States of Europe, even without Russia, can match and even surpass the United States and China in economic power and influence, although not in weapons of mass destruction. With the long-term incorporation of the Baltic states, Belarus, Ukraine and Russia with her enormous Siberian resources, the Europe of tomorrow, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, could well exceed the wealth and military power of the whole English-speaking world and China. The completion of the Rhine-Danube Canal would, by logical extension through the Black Sea to the Don and Dnepr Rivers and Russia's extensive canal system, connect all of future Europe through an intricate inland water system, permitting the grains and oil of the Ukrainian wheat fields and the Caucasus oil fields to flow cheaply throughout Europe.

Just as the United States has a special relationship with Great Britain and Israel, increasingly vocal elements in Russia and Germany are seeking reconciliation and a return to the type of relationship that existed under Bismarck. Unfortunately, there is a dangerous aspect, based more on bitterness and resentment than on reason, in the move toward Russo-German reconciliation. It is expressed most recently in the Russian book, *The Great Civil War, 1941-1945*.

The book, which is "Dedicated to the Russians and Germans who lost their lives in World War II, a war instigated by the enemies of European civilization," accuses the UK and France of deliberately creating a world war out of a German-Polish border dispute by declaring war against Germany instead of negotiating a just solution. Further, conscious of the millions of Russians who died in the two world wars, the book states ominously: "By the end of the 20th century the United States and Britain owed Russia 100 million lives."

It was of course UK, U.S. and French policy to get and keep Russia in both wars. It was Britain and France that declared war on Germany in both world wars.

The German invasion in 1941, the book notes, was greeted by millions of Russians as the second Christianization of Russia. (The Germans reopened the churches and reintroduced religious training in their occupation zone.) Russia and Germany, the book insists, must always fight under the cross and not under a star, as do the enemies of European civilization.[4]

But Europe must hasten to fully incorporate Russia in the EU, lest it risk losing Siberian resources to the Chinese. With or without Russian approval, great numbers of Chinese are already moving into Siberia.

Europe's strengths include highly educated and competent populations; wealth; professional militaries and civil services; high-tech societies; and potential control of the heartland. Unfortunately, historical national differences and grievances; the unwillingness of some states to merge in a common Europe; the as yet uncontrolled continental borders, permitting the influx of hundreds of thousands of unwanted and burdensome aliens (a slow-motion "Camp of the Saints" scenario) and other factors still impede Europe's ascent to power.

Both continental Europe and China are essentially land powers that cannot project power overseas, the English-speaking imperium, occupying North America, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and countless smaller islands, controls the world's oceans and skies and can project its military power anyplace on the planet.

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The emergence of Israel and radical Islam in the late 20th century, whose peoples the American political critic Edmund Wilson referred to as the "olive-skinned" race, as major players on the world geopolitical scene, has been nothing short of phenomenal. While Islam in the period A.D. 700-1400 achieved dominance over a wide belt of nations extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean (from Spain and the Maghreb through the Near East to southeast Asia and Indonesia) through the power of the sword, the Koran and the achievements of its civilization, it then, like China, lay dormant for several centuries as Europe—through its mastery of science and technology, assumed world leadership.

Many aspects of ordinary American life are considered anathema in the Muslim world. Banks, international investment houses, currency manipulators, international loan institutions, and similar

Landmarks of English Imperialism

I. EUROPE

12th century: France, rape of provinces from English Channel to Pyrenees Mountains, from Atlantic seaboard across to Puy-de-Dome hills.
1337-1453: Same lands ravaged again.
1169-1171, 1558-1603,1649-1652: Major campaigns against Ireland.
1453: Calais remains English.
1658: Dunkerque is made a Gibraltar on the English Channel.
1704: Annexation of Gibraltar.
1800: Malta is taken.
1878: Cyprus is occupied; annexation follows in 1914.

II. NORTH AMERICA

1583: First occupation of Newfoundland.
1585: Sir Walter Raleigh in Virginia.
1607: Founding of Jamestown, Virginia.
1620: Massachusetts Colony is settled.
1622: New Hampshire founded; Portsmouth founded in 1623.
1630: Founding of Boston; conquest of Connecticut.
1632: Baltimore, Maryland.
1636: Rhode Island.
1637: First settlement of Newfoundland.
1663: North and South Carolina; settlement begins 1670.
1664: Delaware; New Amsterdam becomes New York.
1674: Fort Albany, Moose Fort on James Bay.
1682: Pennsylvania.
1713: Treaty of Utrecht; Nova Scotia, Hudson Bay Lands, Newfoundland become British.
1733: Annexation of Georgia.
1745-1760: Conquest of Canada; recognized 1763.
1763: Florida, Louisiana.

III. CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

1609: Bermuda.
1623-1650: Lesser Antilles.
1628: St. Kitts and Nevis.
1624: Barbados.
1625: St. Christopher.
1628: Barbuda.
1632 (1667): Antigua, Monserrat.
1638: St. Lucia.
1650: Anguilla.
1655: Jamaica, Turks and Cayman Islands.
1756: Dominica.

During the Boer War, Britain set up some of the first concentration camps, shown above.

1763: Treaty of Paris; annexation of Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent.
1783: Bahamas.
1792 (1814): Guiana.
1797: Trinidad.
1798 (1862): British Honduras.

IV. ASIA

1613: Surat.
1639: Madras.
1661: Bombay.
1696: Calcutta.
1765: Bengal.
1795: Malacca.
1795: Ceylon.
1798: Allahabad.
1799: Seringapatam.
1803: Delhi.
1815: Nepal.
1818: Rajputana.
1819: Singapore.
1826: Assam.
1826: Arakhan.
1826: Tenasserim.
1831: Laccadives, Maldive Islands.
1839: Aden.
1842: Hong Kong, Shanghai.
1849: Peshawar.
1849: Punjab.
1852: Pegu.
1853: Nagpur, Haiderabad.
1856: Oudh.
1857: Cocos Islands.
1858: Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands.
1867: Bahia.
1879: Pishin.
1882: Port Said.
1883: Baluchistan.
1886: Socotra.
1886: Burma.
1888: British North Borneo
1888: Sarawak and Brunei.
1888: Christmas Islands.
1914: Kuwait.
1907: South Russia becomes British sphere of influence.
1916: Control of Hejaz.
1919: Palestine, Transjordan.
1921: Iraq.
1937: South Arabia.

V. AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA

1788: Sydney, New South Wales.
1804: Tasmania; natives wiped out.
1814: New Zealand.
1824 (1859): Queensland.
1829: West Australia, Perth.
1834: South Australia.
1835: Victoria, Melbourne.
1840: Auckland, Antipodes.
1841: Chatham Islands, Auckland Islands.
1864: Malden Islands.
1868: Starbuck Islands.
1886: Kermadec Islands.
1886-1899: Solomon Islands.
1888: Cook & Fanning Islands, Manihiki Islands.
1889: Phoenix Islands.
1892: Ellice Islands.
1892: Gilbert Islands.
1899: Christmas Islands, St. Cruz Islands, Fiji Islands.
1900: Tonga Islands.
1919: German New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Samoa Islands.

VI. AFRICA

1618: Gambia.
1664: Gold Coast.
1651: St. Helena Island.
1785: Sierra Leone.
1806: Capetown.
1814: Mauritius.
1836: Natal.
1861: Lagos, Nigeria.
1882: Egypt occupied.
1884: Somaliland.
1885: Sudan annexed.
1885: Bechuanaland.
1890: Zanzibar.
1891: Nyasaland.
1894: Uganda.
1895: Kenya.
1895: Rhodesia.
1902: Transvaal and Orange Free State.
1919: German East Africa, German South West Africa, Togo and Cameroons.

high-finance enterprises profiting from speculation, usurious interest rates etc especially offend Islam, as they once did in Christian Europe. The conspicuous role of women and the freedom given to young people in the West also are at odds with Islamic ways.

Just as America's special relation with England and the other English-speaking nations precludes our ever militarily opposing any adventure upon which they may embark, our special relation with Israel prevents our ever being an impartial "honest broker" in her endless troubles. Although America's political commitment to Israel flies in the face of this country's best international interests, our leaders continue to pursue the same line. The special relationship with Israel has to date been a costly mistake, as most experts (Secretary of State George Marshall, Secretary of Defense Forrestal) predicted it would be.

The United States, France and émigré scientists from the Soviet Union should never have made Israel a military powerhouse with nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapons in the first place, when none of the neighboring countries ever had such weapons. Jerusalem should never become the capital of Israel or any other political entity in the area. Jerusalem, above all, cries out to be a free city under UN supervision with free access to the holy places of three of the world's major religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

The United States, France and émigré scientists from the Soviet Union should never have made Israel a military powerhouse with nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapons.

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The Islamic world, which sits astride three continents and on top of the major known oil reserves of the world, can—by controlling the oil supply—seriously disrupt the economies of all the developed countries. Its Islamic faith is at once its unifying strength and an obstacle to modernization. The oil reserves controlled by the various Islamic nations constitute its major material wealth. However, Islamic oil is essential to the economies of highly industrialized Europe and Japan. The confrontation today between the West and the Islamic world has far less to do with religious differences or the number of freedoms in the two worlds than it has to do with the control of secure oil supplies. As the leader of the West and the advocate of globalization, the influence of the United States and the propagation of American mores and values had been relentless and irresistible until September 11, 2001. However, because of our special relationship with Israel, the United States is fast becoming isolated in the world, which, for the country leading the march to globalization, is certainly undesirable.

If American primacy is to endure in the world, the United States would be well advised to abandon the naked, "in-your-face" promotion of American ways (e.g., lady ambassadors to Muslim countries, homosexual couples as ambassadors to more conventional countries, African-American ambassadors to Scandinavia). Perhaps even more importantly, the United States must develop better-educated official representatives. The success and longevity of the British Empire owes much to the quality of the representatives sent to the colonies. They were often very learned men, gentlemen, who knew or learned and respected the native languages and cultures. In turn, the indigenous peoples would respect and fear their English *raj*. Also, unlike Americans in general who mix easily with the common people, the English raj dealt only with the ruling class and had as little to do with the general population as possible, knowing full well that familiarity breeds contempt. Attempts to introduce the American system of government in other countries are of course fatuous and only invite resentment.

All things considered, however, and with China and Europe having so much unfinished business before being able to realize their full potential, it is safe to say that the United States will retain its primacy and the English-speaking world its dominant role, for many years yet, perhaps even a century. And, it should not be forgotten that the Jewish nation, despite trials and tribulations, has managed to survive longer than most empires and nation-states.

The foreign policy options open to the United States in the 21st century have been spelt out in broad lines by Zbigniew Brzezinski, on the one side, in his *The Grand Chessboard,*[5] and Pat Buchanan, on the other, in his *A Republic, Not an Empire.*[6] Brzezinski's exposition of America's global role in the New World Order is of course currently being pursued by the United States. Buchanan advocated a more nationalistic, America-first policy, a return to the concept of an American Republic. He hoped—in vain —to avoid the wreckage of an American empire, such as Rome and Britain experienced.

Will America be able to fulfill her destiny or will her current primacy in world affairs prove to be an exercise in hubris? One is reminded of Shelley's haunting poem of forgotten dynasties:

> *I met a traveler from an antique land*
> *Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone*
> *Stand in the desert. Near them, on the sand,*
> *Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,*
> *And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,*
> *Tell that its sculptor well those passions read*
> *Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,*
> *The hand that mocked them and the heart that fed;*
> *And on the pedestal these words appear:*
> *"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:*
> *Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"*
> *Nothing beside remains. Round the decay*
> *Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare*
> *The lone and level sands stretch far away.*

Quo vadis America? ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1] Quigley, Carroll, *The Anglo-American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden*, Books in Focus, Inc., New York, 1981, 354 pp.

[2] Oliver, Revilo P., *Populism and Elitism*. Liberty Bell Publications, Reedy, West Virginia, 1982, 102 pp.

[3] Murphy, Bruce Allen, *The Brandeis-Frankfurter Connection: The Secret Political Activities of Two Supreme Court Justices*, Oxford University Press, 1982

[4] Dyakov, Igor Viktorovich, *Velikaya Grazhdanskaya voyna 1941-1945* ("The Great Civil War, 1941-1945"), *Nauchnoye izdaniye*, Moscow, 2002, 644 pp.

[5] Brzezinski, Zbigniew, *The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and its Geostrategic Imperatives*, Basic Books, New York, 1997, 224 pp.

[6] Buchanan, Patrick J., *A Republic, Not an Empire: Reclaiming America's Destiny*, Regnery Publishing Inc., Washington, D.C., 1999, 440 pp.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Give Credit Where Due

Mr. John Tiffany's article about Egypt was unfair to black people. It may be true that the ancient Egyptians were mostly white, with a sprinkling of blacks among them, as he says. And perhaps all of the great accomplishments of the ancient Egyptians were by the white sub-population. However, it needs to be stressed that:

1) By no means do all blacks in America subscribe to the ridiculous theories of the Afrocentric so-called historians. Most of us are far too sensible to fall for such preposterous drivel. Don't be judging us all by the rantings of a handful of extremists, whose foolish pseudo-religious notions are seen by all responsible black historians as not worthy even of notice, like people who believe in a flat Earth or who claim the circle can be squared. We would not even waste our time to look at such trash but throw it straight into the wastebasket where it belongs, as unworthy of any consideration. The so-called black scholars cited by Mr. Tiffany have no more common sense than a billy goat, and everyone knows it. Don't waste our time by even mentioning such fools, who only serve to make all black people look like idiots.

2) I feel that this article, and your magazine in general, while very instructive on the accomplishments of white and yellow people, and the menace of those who call themselves Jews, errs by omission in failing to point out the many great achievements of black people in Africa and elsewhere.

Just look at the gigantic ancient Olmec heads found in Mexico and Central America. Most agree that the faces depicted in these heroic busts are those of Negroes. This, and other things like them, constitute clear evidence that America was discovered by great black navigators long before Leif Eriksson (not to mention Christopher Columbus) was a twinkle in his father's eyes.

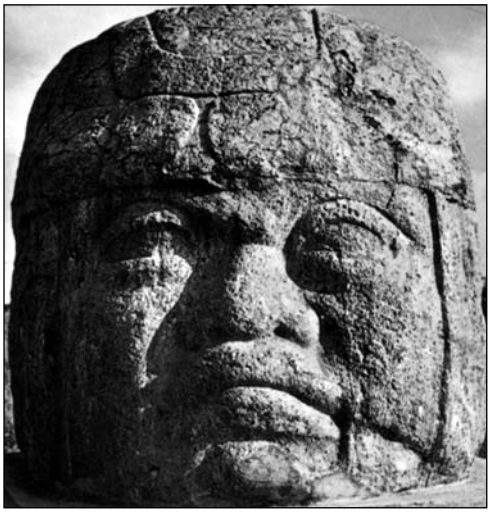
What about the linguistic achievements of the black races of the world—hundreds of languages in many language families, including (from Africa) the Afro-Asiatic family, Nilotic, Khoi-San (if you consider the Hottentots and Bushmen to be black, as I do), Niger-Khordofanian, and (from New Guinea) Anem, Baining-Taulil, Border, Bosavi, Bulaka River, Dagan, East Bird's Head, East Bougainville, East Geelvink Bay, Eleman and many others? What about the ecological wisdom of the pygmies of Africa? And where else but among the black people of Africa do you find talking drums (surely an accomplishment worthy of note)?

And how about the wonderful music of the Caribbean, and of Africa itself? Not to mention the many great black inventors, rocket scientists and brain surgeons.

And how do you explain the presence of black pygmies in India and the Philippines, and the extinct pygmies of ancient Australia? Those ancient black people really got around.

I could go on and on, but I will keep this short and just mention you should give credit to the many great black civilizations of Africa, including Ethiopia (one of the cradles of Christianity), Mali, Nubia, Cush, Meroe and Benin. If you look into it, you will find, and can report to your readers, that these black civilizations produced some of world history's greatest achievements in mathematics, astronomy, astrology, engineering, medicine and writing.

ROBERT BARBER
Washington, D.C.



Were Negroes first to the New World? Some say this Olmec head is proof. It certainly resembles an ancient West African warrior. Others claim that it looks like many of the Indians found in the region today, who are a mix of Spanish and ancient native Central Americans.

Passionate About *The Passion*

Please continue my subscription to your wonderful magazine. And please do an article on the phenomenal success of *The Passion*. God bless Mel Gibson; he beat the tribe on their own turf. Keep up the great work.

REGINALD DAVIS III
College Park, Maryland

Kudos for Kennewick

We have received many letters of praise for George Kadar's article on the Kennewick Man and the many ancient caucasoid remains found throughout the Americas, published in the January/February 2004 issue of TBR. However, we neglected to thank the Tri-City Herald's *Kennewick Man website for providing some great information for the article. This site is an outstanding source for researchers of this issue. Visit the site at: www.kennewick-man.com.*

Feasting on the Truth

Since I've graduated school, I have learned one thing: that I wanted to keep learning. I still crave the printed word. As a charter subscriber to the *American Free Press*, I became more and more interested in THE BARNES REVIEW, though deterred somewhat by the cost (I live entirely on Social Security). One of your offers, the six free issues with the two-year subscription, seemed too good to be true, so I signed up.

As a result, I have been feasting on a beautiful supply of truth. Keep up the good work. Become strong—lest the controllers shut you up as they did to Liberty Lobby. What a terrible day that was.

ELSWORTH RANDALL
Westport Point, Massachusetts

All Opinions Welcome

As a new reader, I was quite impressed with the content of THE BARNES REVIEW. I also like the way you reach out to your audience, asking for submissions and letters. Few others are willing to print alternate views. I thank you for your skills in dealing with the enemies of truth.

GERHARD GRABENHOFER
Corning, New York

Keep the Faith

Well, it seems like you guys are "it." Without THE BARNES REVIEW, there is nothing of value to take its place. Similarly, with the collapse of *The Spotlight*, a massive void was kept from emerging only by the former employees getting together to begin their own newspaper with the *American Free Press*. Many say that the nationalist-right has no institutional presence, but, in fact, it does, right on Pennsylvania Ave. Your job is tough, but keep the faith.

ASHER MCLEAN
Iola, Pennsylvania

Don't Know Everything

I cannot imagine a more valuable educational publication than THE BARNES REVIEW. Still, it cannot be expected that your writers know everything in the fields of world-concept economics and sociology. A basic law of economics is that all values gravitate toward consolidation; so, eventually, one currency; one nation; one government. Race: there are three major races of people, the Caucasian, Negro and Oriental. The future of humanity belongs to the Oriental and Negro races. Orientals and Negroes increase in numbers; the white race does not replace itself. It is estimated that approximately 2,000 to 3,000 years from now there will be no Caucasians. Religion: people of above-average intelligence can accept as fact that the beforelife and afterlife are a completely unknown factor in their lives and thus be philosophical—resigned. People of average intelligence cannot accept this fact and thus cling to religions.

RAYMOND CARREAU
Tacoma, Washington

The True History of a Great Patriot:

Joseph R. McCarthy

BY MRS. LARRY LAWRENCE LENT, HIS SECRETARY

Senator Joseph McCarthy: When the average person hears that name, the first thing they think is "witch-hunt." All that we have heard about the senator is what we have heard from the mainstream press, radio and television. The media, unfortunately, has the ability to distort the character of a person any way they choose. Here is an alternative view of the great communist fighter by his personal secretary, a lady who knew him very well.

I am delighted to talk about Senator McCarthy. It is true; when people learn that I have been secretary to Senator McCarthy, they invariably want to know, "What was he really like?" To me Senator McCarthy was a courageous American hero. His religious convictions and his deep love for his country were topmost in his mind. He believed in our Constitution and the American people. He believed he could help preserve liberty and justice by ridding the nation of its enemies.

Now Senator McCarthy had been Judge McCarthy of a circuit court in Wisconsin when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. He joined the Marines and fought in the Pacific during World War II. When he returned, he ran for the U.S. Senate and won a surprising victory over Robert LaFollette. So now he was coming to Washington, a decorated Marine, a handsome, fearless, patriotic Irish-American. He was the heroic son of God-fearing Christian parents, ready to serve in his government; he had fought and helped win a war, which he thought would ensure peace and freedom for the world. You can imagine how he must have felt when he finally realized that his government had negotiated away our victory, and we had truly lost the peace.

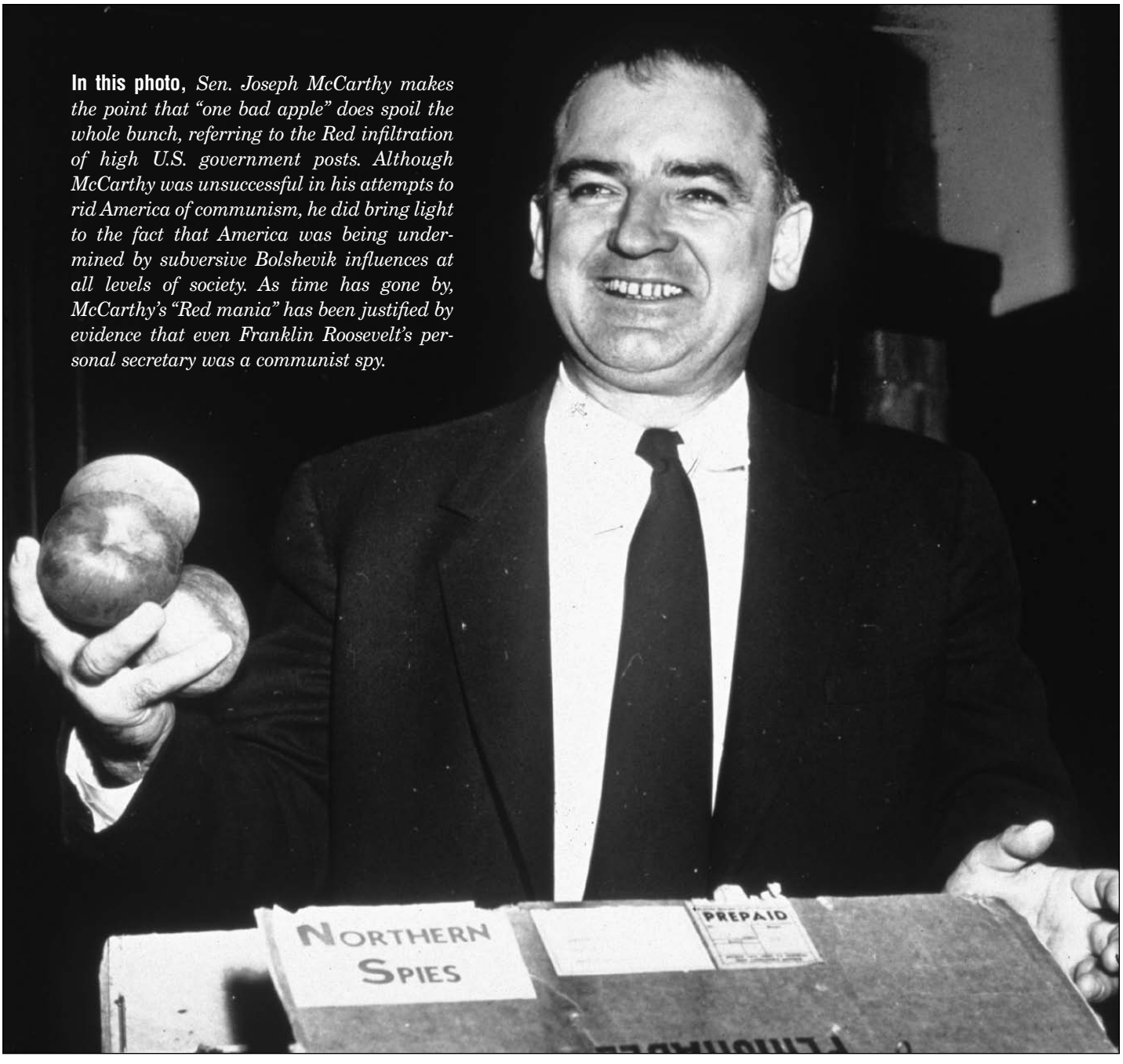
He soon began to realize that subtle treason had flowered in Washington, and the people did not have a patriotic watchman to warn them what was going on. So it came as a terrible blow to learn that the Soviets would not only control half of Germany and half of Berlin, but Stalin had convinced our government to sacrifice Poland to the communists as well as all the nations adjoining Russia, such as Romania, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia and so forth. These had all been free and independent countries, and there was really no good reason to let the communists take them over. But our president and some of our high officials liked Stalin, and it seemed that they were convinced that by giving in to Soviet demands they would assure peace in our times.

Our surrender of China seemed just as pointless. Today we are seeing the results we saw at Beijing. Once, when the senator was reminiscing about some interesting experiences in the Pacific, he commented, "I came to know the Pacific and the coast of Asia as well as I did my dad's farm when I was a boy, and for the first time I began to fully appreciate the great wisdom of America's long term policy on Asia, the policy of maintaining a free, independent friendly China in order to keep the Pacific, actually the Pacific in fact as well as in name. And now I learn that our wise and long term policy was being 'scuttled.'" So when Senator McCarthy came to Washington, he realized the situation in the Far East.

When McCarthy, the senator-elect, arrived in Washington in December of 1946, about two weeks before being sworn in, three days later he and his administrative assistant were invited to have lunch with James Forrestal, secretary of the Navy. The senator often wondered why the busy secretary of the Navy discovered that a freshman senator had arrived in town and why he took so much time to discuss our nation's problems with him. I think we can see God's hand in this, and the senator often told us he thanked God many times for Forrestal's time and advice.

Forrestal was fully knowledgeable about communist penetration and influence in our government. He was able to bring the senator up to date on communist influence in our schools, in all our educational systems, in our news media, and definitely in our government. In the State Department, for instance, communists had recommended communists for jobs and then recommended each other for raises until some of them were in policy making positions where our foreign policy was definitely slanted toward Soviet objectives.

Before talking to Jim Forrestal, Senator McCarthy admitted he thought we were losing to communism because of incompe-



In this photo, *Sen. Joseph McCarthy makes the point that "one bad apple" does spoil the whole bunch, referring to the Red infiltration of high U.S. government posts. Although McCarthy was unsuccessful in his attempts to rid America of communism, he did bring light to the fact that America was being undermined by subversive Bolshevik influences at all levels of society. As time has gone by, McCarthy's "Red mania" has been justified by evidence that even Franklin Roosevelt's personal secretary was a communist spy.*

tence or stupidity on the part of our national planners; he mentioned that to Forrestal. Senator McCarthy claimed he would never forget Forrestal's answer: "McCarthy," he said, "consistency has never been a mark of stupidity. If our State Department boys were merely stupid, they would make a mistake in our favor once in awhile." Forrestal then told the senator that the FBI had not been asleep; however, all during the 1930s and 1940s they had continued investigations of subversion and had copious files on communist infiltration into American government, but had no way to bring it to the attention of the American people, and no authority to remove the traitors from the government.

At one time the FBI had notified President Truman that a top official in his Treasury Department was favoring communism. In fact they notified him six or seven times, and Truman gave that suspected treasurer a more responsible position. This man was Harry Dexter White, and we find him very active in our government and all their decisions. In fact it was he who helped send our money-plates to the Soviet Union so they could charge money to the American people.

Now Secretary Forrestal explained when the House Committee on un-American Activity had held hearings and exposed Alger Hiss as a communist agent working in our State Department and reported this to President Truman, Truman had ridiculed this report, calling it a "red herring." Secretary of State Dean Acheson proudly declared that he would never turn his back on Alger Hiss, a convicted traitor.

What puzzled the senator was how to alert the American people. He became convinced that the American people could not be awakened by merely a discussion of treacherous policies generally. The men who had made those policies, well meaning as they might be, had to be exposed. Foreign policy, after all, does not just happen, it is carefully planned by men with faces and names.

Those faces and names had to be exposed. As J. Edgar Hoover had said, "Victory will be assured once communists are identified and exposed, because the public will take the first step of quarantining them so they can do no harm."

Senator McCarthy decided it did but little good to argue about changing our suicidal foreign policy so long as the men in charge of forming that policy were in the camp of the enemy. The change that had to be made, if this country was to live, was a change of experts, the experts who had so expertly sold out China and Poland without the American people realizing what was happening. Day after day, Senator McCarthy admitted he came into contact with additional evidences of treason. More and more government employees were coming to him reporting suspicious activities in their department; sometimes they had absolute proof of sabotage or espionage. The senator and his staff were spending a great deal of time following the leads they were receiving, and more and more the senator felt the need to awaken the American people.

His first opportunity came when he was invited to speak at a Lincoln Day dinner in Wheeling, West Virginia given by the Republican Women of Wheeling. It was on February 9, 1950, that Senator McCarthy finally got his crusade under way. He began his speech with a statement. He said, "Today we are engaged in a final all-out battle between communism and Christianity." He charged the communists with treason, threatened them all with exposure if they remained in our government. He declared he had the names of 57 communists working in our State Department. He also showed a copy of a letter written some time ago by Secretary of State Burns stating that there had been 284 unfit persons employed in the State Department, and only 79 had been removed. Senator McCarthy pointed out this left 205 security risks still in our State Department. The senator did not know any of those 205, but he did have the names of the 57, which he had mentioned before, and would be happy to give them to a loyalty board or some investigative committee for an executive session. All of this information was then sent to the president suggesting that he ask the present secretary of state, Dean Acheson, to give him the names of those subversives still in the State Department.

Senator McCarthy did warn the American people to take a long look at what had happened to the Russians when the communist Bolshevik terrorists took over their country. All their freedom was gone.

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There were three important results of that speech. First the press gave it some publicity, ridiculing the charges of course, but at least admitting they were made. Second, the Senate appointed a committee to investigate Senator McCarthy's charges. Thirdly the Communist Party lost no time in coining the word "McCarthyism" as they commenced their ferocious attack on the senator and anyone else who would join him, of course.

Let's look first at the committee, which the Senate had appointed to look into McCarthy's charges. Senator Tydings of Maryland was to be its chairman. We were disappointed at this choice, for we feared he would not be a friendly chairman. Our fears were correct. The first move of the Tydings Committee was to challenge the numbers Senator McCarthy had given; in fact, both the committee and the communists juggled the numbers and confused everyone. In those days speeches were not taped, and Tydings sent one of his employees, Dan Buckley, to check with people who had heard the senator. When Dan Buckley returned with affidavits from all the people he could locate who had heard McCarthy's speech, everyone agreed with the numbers given by the senator in his report. This was definitely not the report the committee wanted. Dan was sent down to Wheeling again, this time accompanied by a senior member of the committee. I had coffee with Dan after his first trip to Wheeling, and he told me that Tydings had been absolutely furious at that report. Tydings was evidently determined to destroy the credibility of Senator McCarthy. When the second visit failed to indicate McCarthy had lied, the committee fired Dan Buckley. At first I couldn't understand why some senators were so antagonistic toward my senator. I finally came to the conclusion that they were jealous, and beginning to fear maybe the American people were going to wake up and wonder why their senator had failed to warn them, sort of sinning by omission it was. I guess I was right because the people of Maryland refused to re-elect Tydings the next time he ran. And several other senators, like Benton of Connecticut, lost their bids to return to the Senate after attacking Senator McCarthy.

Now the communist attack on Senator McCarthy came into full swing. Following the communist *modus operandi*, every effort was being made to smear and discredit his life, his character, his work, and particularly his method. Because some people did not understand what the communists called his methods and the press continued using the communists' meaning, Senator McCarthy wrote a book explaining all that he was doing. He named it *McCarthyism: The Fight For America*. This book is very, very interesting. Senator McCarthy did warn the American people to take a long look at what had happened to the Russians when the communist Bolshevik terrorists took over their country. All of a sudden their freedom was completely gone, millions murdered and many millions of their farmers were starved to death. It was a frightening picture, and McCarthy knew the true aim of the communists was total world domination. When you think about it, the communists have never denied that ultimate goal. Back in 1946, one of the Soviet leaders, Dmitrii Manuilskii, told his followers to be patient. He told them that war to the hilt, between communism and capitalism, was inevitable. "Today," he told them, "[we] are too weak to strike; [our] day will come in 30 to 40 years." But first, he told them, "we must lull the capitalist countries to sleep with the greatest overtures of peace and disarmament known throughout history. And then when their guard is dropped, we shall smash them with our clenched fists."

I think we need to remember that was in 1946, and nowhere have we seen any indication that they have changed their ultimate aim. Today we can easily recognize their talk of peace and disarmament and what it really means. When the senator's book *McCarthyism: The Fight for America* was printed, it was sent to libraries and bookstores throughout America, but it was hidden and almost never displayed. The news media continued to accept and publicize the communist version of "McCarthyism" again and

again. Over the years it is a fact that when a lie is repeated often enough, people tend to believe it. If people would just take time to do a little research, they would discover not McCarthy, the Evil Accuser, but McCarthy, the American Hero. The integrity of his motives, the accuracy of his charges, and the validity of his message are vindicated by the truth. Of course, the truth is now that McCarthy was right.

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I do seem to be taking along time before I start describing what it was like working for the senator, but I believe that unless we understand conditions facing the nation back in the 1940s and '50s, we will never be able to understand and appreciate the senator and the importance of his crusade. So, for the moment let's think back to the Tydings Committee which had been instructed to look into Senator McCarthy's charges of communists working in our State Department and/or influencing the foreign policy of our Nation. One of the first names Senator McCarthy gave the committee was the name of Owen Lattimore. I thought the senator must have been very sure of his facts, as Owen Lattimore was a highly respected Far Eastern authority, to whom our State Department looked for advice on policy decisions. He was known all over the world for the books he had written and the articles in magazines, mostly about China and the Far East. Also, he was a professor at Johns Hopkins University.

The Tydings Committee seemed delighted; surely this was perfect example of a wild man making irresponsible charges, and they promptly cleared Lattimore of having any communist bias. It was truly amazing to watch the news media join the attack on the senator and defend Owen Lattimore. Unless Senator McCarthy could be proven right, this looked bad for him, and you can imagine we all sighed a sigh of relief when the Senate at that very moment established the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, a branch of the Judiciary with authority to research and investigate any and all subversive movements or individuals in our nation. And we all said a prayer of thanks when the new committee, called the SISS, was given the task of investigating any communist influence in the Institute of Pacific Relations; Owen Lattimore was one of its leaders. Senator Pat McCarran was chosen to be chairman of the new subcommittee. This was an excellent choice, as McCarran was well known for his anti-communist leanings. Chief counsel of the committee was to be Robert Morris, formerly with Naval Intelligence, whom I knew well. Ben Mandell was a research director, and I understand he was, at one time or another, a member of the Communist Party and could be a wonderful help to the committee.

There were several secretaries, and I believe they were looking for another secretary, one cleared for Secret. I had naval clearance for Secret and was working for the Navy at that time. This was a temptation I simply couldn't resist. I asked for release from my job at the Navy, and when they learned why I wanted to be released, they gave it to me and I secured the position with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. This was the same kind of work I had been doing for the Navy, and I was truly thrilled.

Senator McCarthy was not a member of the Internal Security Subcommittee and had no connection with it, with the exception we were going to investigate a man he had charged with being subversive. When the committee learned that some of the back files of the Institute of Pacific Relations had been hidden in a barn in Lee, Massachusetts, acting on the authority given them, the Subcommittee took possession of those files and moved them to the Senate office building in Washington. Altogether there were some 20,000 documents including books, magazine articles, memoranda, letters, minutes and reports, all of which were studied for the next six months. Some 2,000 became the preliminary basis for the committee's investigation, and now it was time to hold hearings. These hearings lasted about six months and included many witnesses along with the 28 Institute of Pacific Relations members. It has been conceded that was the most important, careful and productive investigation ever conducted by a committee of Congress. Those hearings became big news followed closely by all the news media.

Indeed those were exciting days. The hearings were held in the Senate Judiciary Room, which adjoined our office, so we were in and out of the hearings and often taking dictation from one or more witnesses. There were many pro-American witnesses such as Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, Igor Bogolepov (former member of the Soviet Foreign Office), Louis Budenz (who had been the communist editor of *The Daily Worker* newspaper), and Elizabeth Bentley, who had joined the Communist Party and had later become a Soviet courier. Now she was working to expose her former party members who still gave their allegiance to the Soviets. A number of the Institute of Pacific Relations witnesses took the Fifth Amendment and refused to answer any questions, and a number of them answered questions but failed to tell the truth.

The committee's final report states that Owen Lattimore testified falsely with reference to at least five separate matters that were relevant to the inquiry and substantial in import. The final report of the year's investigation was published in July 1952. Among other conclusions we found the following: "The effective leadership of the Institute of Pacific Relations views the IPR prestige to promote the interest of the Soviet Union in the United States." And another section read, "During the period of 1945 to 1949, persons associated with the IPR were instrumental in keeping the United States policy on a course favorable to communist objectives in China." And when it came to reports on Owen Lattimore, they proved beyond any doubt that McCarthy had been right. The committee report stated, "Owen Lattimore was (sometime beginning in the 1930s) a conscious, articulate instrument of the communist conspiracy." There are many more conclusions on a similar vein, many of them proving Senator McCarthy's charges of subversion and communist affiliation were correct.

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Now that the hearings were printed, I applied for a position with Senator McCarthy. My interview with him was quite short; he did not ask me if I were a Republican or a Democrat. In fact, we talked mostly about the sad problems our country was going through and how to solve them. My position was assistant secretary, but shortly his secretary left on a protracted leave and I moved into her position. I'll never forget the first time the senator called me to come into his office to take dictation. I had heard that he was preparing an answer to letters requesting information, and after a few sentences Senator stopped, turned, and asked, "Larry, am I going too fast?" He was not, and I never worried again about taking his dictation. I think I told you that the senator was thoughtful, and indeed he was. Someone asked me if Senator McCarthy dictated all the letters that went out under his

signature; I can assure you he did. He answered every letter that came from Wisconsin and many others. When the senator's reply would serve for a number of letters, the senator would dictate a form letter. When it was typed, he would read it carefully and then sign his name across the whole letter, which we could then use to answer all letters requesting that same information. Every letter that went out under his name, however, was signed by him personally. He even signed every Christmas card he sent. This was unusual, for most senators had a secretary sign their signature.

While I served as his secretary, all the mail that came into the office came over my desk. It was thrilling to see because such a large percentage of the mail was favorable; I would say 85-90 percent. Many letters were quite enthusiastic. Quite a few asked if they could help. Here is part of one of the answers which he wrote in reply to that question:

> Yes, you can do a tremendous job if you will; you can help alert America to a danger much greater than communists in the State Department or any other branch of the government, a danger much greater than any threat from communist Russia. One of their major efforts, therefore, is to infiltrate the educational system of this country and control school and college publications. Every man and woman in America can appoint himself and herself to undo the damage that is being done by communist infiltration in our schools and colleges through communist minded teachers and communist textbooks. The educational system of this country cannot be cleansed and swept clean unless the mothers and fathers and the sons and daughters of this nation individually decide to do this job. This can be your greatest contribution to America. This is a job that you can do. This is a job that you must do if America and Western civilization are to live. I warn you, however, that the task will not be a pleasant one. When you detect and start to expose a teacher with a communist mind, you will be attacked and smeared. You will be accused of endangering academic freedom. Remember, to those communist minded teachers, academic freedom means their right to force you to hire them to teach your children a philosophy in which you do not believe. We cannot win the fight against communism if communist minded professors are teaching your children. We cannot lose the fight against communism if loyal Americans are teaching your children.

The educational system of this country cannot be cleansed and swept clean unless the mothers and fathers and the sons and daughters of this nation individually decide to do this job.

The senator sent a similar letter to hundreds of people who wrote and wanted to help.

I believe I mentioned that the senator was generous; let me give you just a few instances. Priests would write to the senator from all over the world suggesting that they needed certain books or other supplies. Without hesitation, the senator would authorize someone to get whatever the priests needed, charge it to his personal account, and send it on to the priests. Because he was so generous, we often tried to handle requests ourselves. Once when a mother from Wisconsin was expecting another baby, her carpenter husband was hurt and couldn't work and therefore they needed all kinds of supplies. We placed a large box in the corner of our office and were gradually filling it with little gifts. When the senator saw the box, he wanted to know what it was for, so we had to explain. Right away he suggested we buy her a nice crib and send it to her with a card on it signed by the office secretaries.

Well, to get back to the senator's speech exposing Stevenson's record. When I went into his office to take dictation for that talk, there were a number of agents giving documents to the senator and explaining their importance. If Senator McCarthy decided he would use a document, he dictated just what he would say in regard to that particular bit of information and he handed the document to me to be numbered. When the senator gave his speech in Chicago, he took along all the documents I had numbered and had announced that everything he was to submit was well documented. He invited all members of the press to come backstage as soon as he was finished to get the documentation. Not one reporter came back for his copy, and the next day we all read in the Chicago paper about the vicious, unfounded charges Senator McCarthy had made. It really was a bit frustrating.

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For his first two years in the Senate, Senator McCarthy was a one-man investigator with one or two men working with him. He exposed 81 subversives working in the State Department; all were proven guilty and removed from government work. The senator also had turned over the names of suspected communists on other branches of our government. He had also investigated waste and inefficiency in several government departments, which resulted in saving millions of dollars to the taxpayers. He was dedicated, and he was a hard worker. Early one New Year's morning, another secretary and I had decided to work to catch up on a number of things that we had not done the week before. I had taken off my shoes and was comfortably sitting on the senator's desk while she read times, dates and places to be put into the senator's desk calendar when all of a sudden, the door flew open and there stood the senator. I think that was the shock of my life. He looked surprised and asked, "Larry, what on earth are you girls doing here now?" When he realized what we were doing, he laughed and we all worked a full day. That didn't sound like a man who had been celebrating much the night before, did it?

Senator McCarthy was also being accused of drinking too much. Well, if he did, it wasn't during the day because I sat next to him or across the desk from him every day taking dictation, and I never smelled liquor on his breath. He never offered people a drink in his office, as the news media had charged, because there never was a bottle in his office. Now it is possible that the senator had cocktails in the evening, maybe one or two. I don't know; I imagine he did. But he didn't go out many evenings and a lot of evenings he would work; so really he could not have been an alcoholic.

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But the attacks on Senator McCarthy continued. Some accused him of wanting to be president, as if that were a crime, but they tried to make it seem like it was a crime. But when they did announce it, hundreds of people reacted differently. We were soon absolutely flooded with hundreds of letters of encouragement and offers containing everything from 50 cents to many dollars. We sent it all back with a gracious letter of appreciation from

the senator saying he really didn't want to run for president. He wanted to remain the senator from Wisconsin and fight on to rid our nation of treason. Some of us really wished he could be president. What a difference that would have made. We were all mighty proud of our senator, I can tell you.

One day the Marine Corps called from the Pentagon and wanted an appointment with the senator; they suggested one day the following week. I told the senator and he asked me what they wanted. I really didn't know if I should have asked them, so I hadn't. The senator said never mind. Of course, he would be glad to see them. When they arrived, there were a number of them and a man with a camera. They had come to present the Flying Cross with four or five medals, I forgot which, but it was a very nice ceremony. However, it seemed to spark another attack on the senator. Some reporters wrote that he had seen McCarthy's Navy record and that McCarthy had never even seen active duty. This was so ridiculous. Senator Cain of the state of Washington was furious. He knew McCarthy's record and because he knew Senator McCarthy would never publicize it, Senator Cain secured a copy and read it into *The Congressional Record* where it is available to anyone who can read. Senator McCarthy was humble. I said he was, and he was.

Here is the Marine record: "The commander in chief, United States Pacific Fleet, takes pleasure in commending CAPTAIN JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, UNITED STATES MARINE CORP RESERVE for service as set forth in the following CITATION: 'For meritorious and efficient performance of duty as an observer and rear gunner of a dive bomber attached to a marine scout bombing squadron operating in the Solomon Islands area from September 1 to December 31, 1943. He participated in a large number of combat missions, and in addition to his regular duties, acted as aerial photographer. He obtained excellent photographs of enemy gun positions, despite intense anti-aircraft fire, thereby gaining valuable information, which contributed materially to the success of subsequent strikes in the area. Although suffering from a severe leg injury, he refused to be hospitalized and continued to carry out his duties as intelligence officer in a highly efficient manner. His courageous devotion to duty was in keeping with the highest traditions of the naval service.'—C.W. NIMITZ, Admiral, U.S. Navy, Commendation Ribbon Authorized."

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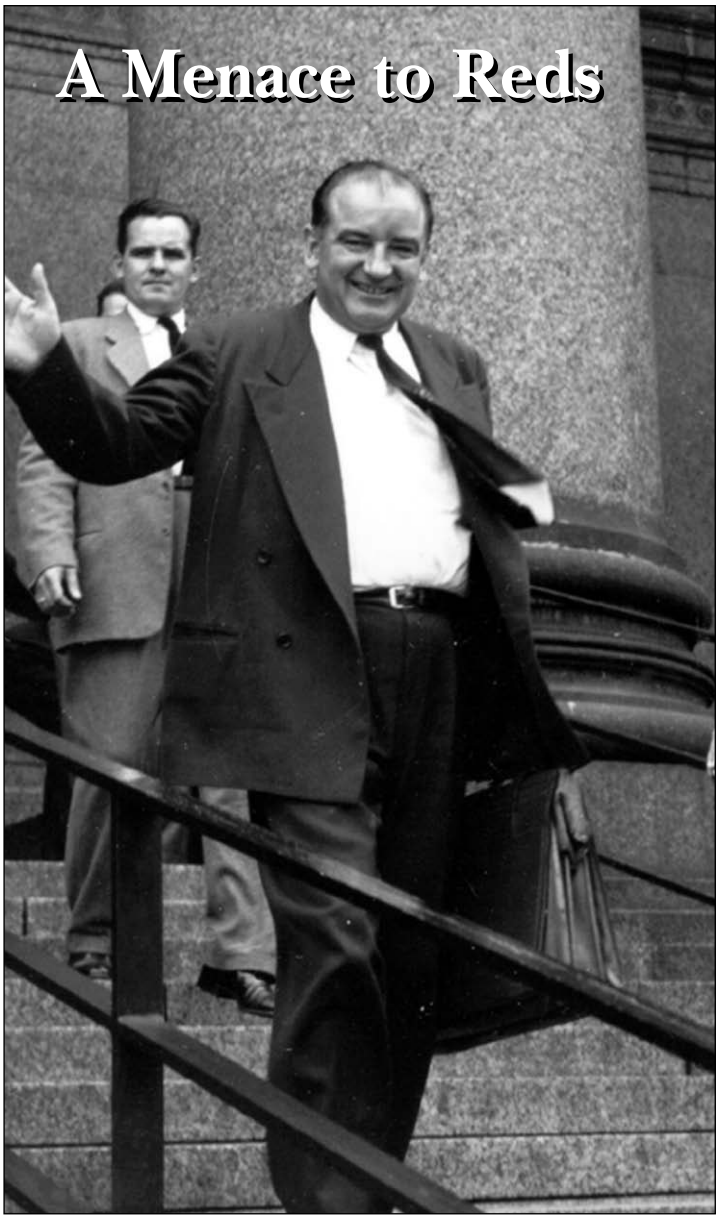
I repeated that entire commendation because I believe some of you saw NBC's film entitled *Tail-Gunner Joe*, supposedly portraying the life and character of Senator McCarthy. It was undoubtedly one of the most monstrous, diabolical distortions that it has ever been my misfortune to see. One must wonder why they are still trying to destroy the memory of the great anti-communist senator. Do they want to make certain that another pro-Christian, anti-communist fighter doesn't begin another crusade? *Tail-Gunner Joe* not only ridiculed Senator McCarty shooting down coconuts, but they portrayed one untruthful act after another in an obvious attempt to make the senator look irresponsible. They enacted a complete scene of him as a boy wrecking a truckload of chickens and then abandoning the truck, chickens and all, in a ditch. If these producers of the show had been interested in the truth, it was all printed in *The Wisconsin State Journal* on July 16, 1946. Let's look at a few quotes from the *Journal*. It said:

> Joe's youth wasn't much different from that of other Wisconsin farm youngsters. He worked on his dad's farm and with $65, earned by working for an uncle in his spare time, Joe started a chicken farm. He had built his business to 2,000 laying hens and 10,000 broilers when influenza put him to bed for several weeks. Neighborhood boys who tended the flock did not display the same enthusiasm that Joe did. Result: thousands of dead chickens and Joe out of business. Joe moved to a neighboring town and got a job. He later got two jobs and then decided he should go back to school. At 19, he entered the local high school and according to the Wisconsin State Journal, he crammed four years of high school into one. He passed the final exams with flying colors and ended up on the honor roll. Principal L.D. Hershberger, in passing out the diplomas, described the boy who completed the four-year high school course in one year, while working at two jobs as "the irresistible force who overcame the immovable object."

I believe I told you before that when World War II started, Joe



September 1953: *Joseph McCarthy (1908-1957), the chairman of the powerful Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, waves as he leaves a federal court in New York. He was in New York to question men known to be active in communist causes.*

McCarthy was a judge and could not let his country fight a war without him; so he turned his judgeship over to another and volunteered in the Marines.

Now let's go back to the crusade in the Senate. There were times when it was rather tense in our office and we couldn't help but wonder if some radical might toss a bomb in our door instead of spitting on it as they sometimes had. Not only were we hated by the communist traitors, but also there were Americans who supported the communists because they honestly believed communism, or what they thought communism was, would be far better for the workingman than capitalism. They hated us, too. It would help our mood sometimes to have a good laugh, and I told you that Senator McCarthy had a good sense of humor. Once the senator learned that a con man was claiming he had access to our office and would report what went on for a price. Several groups started paying him. We learned that the ADA, Americans for Democratic Action, some members of the Democratic Party, *The Washington Post* and probably some other newspaper representatives were paying. I think the con man was Paul Huse; I'm not sure. Anyway, this man furnished some fabulous tales of events in our office, and never even opened our front door and came in. Some of the stories drifted back to us, and they were hilarious. A taxi driver supplied more laughs. One afternoon the senator took a taxi home. When he stepped into the cab the driver began telling him stories he had heard about what McCarthy was doing to hurt people. He evidently hadn't recognized the senator who kept encouraging him to tell another story and then another story. When they finally drove up to the senator's home and the senator's car was out in front, the driver couldn't apologize enough, and they had a good laugh together.

I think those hearings were a disgrace to our country. I've really only touched the surface of all the treason and stupidity that Senator McCarthy exposed.

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When Roy Cohn died of AIDS, a lot of people remembered that he had worked for Senator McCarthy; they asked me how the senator could have hired such a person. In order to explain that, I must go back to the time Republican [Dwight] Eisenhower won the Presidency and all Republican senators took over the chairmanship of the Senate Committees. Senator McCarthy became chairman of the Government Operations Committee and its Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. This gave him a tremendous boost, and, as a matter of fact, I believe he held many more hearings than had ever been held by that committee. He had planned on Bob Morris coming over from SISS to be his chief counsel. Bob had asked me to be his secretary, and the senator had finally agreed to let me go. We were all excited, and that was a sad time for the senator and me, but Senator Jenner, who was taking over the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, was about to investigate some cases of subversion in the UN and he needed Bob Morris. We were then without a chief counsel, and anti-communist lawyers were scarce. A number of people suggested Roy Cohn; Senator McCarthy realized he was very young. He was also known as a liberal, but recently he had done a fine job prosecuting communists in New York, so the senator hired him, and I found myself Roy Cohn's secretary.

From the beginning there was a serious friction between Roy and Bobby Kennedy, who was minority counsel. They used the same office spaces and the same secretaries. The first order that Roy gave me was to set up his office space, but the next was to never let Bobby have our best secretary, Ruth. So from then on when Bobby asked for Ruth, I had to tell him she was too busy or something and sent him another girl from our pool of secretaries. In a couple of days a friend of Roy's, David Schine, arrived to work, and we set him up in the office too. As soon as he got his phone, he called the Pentagon trying to get the address of a soldier. I heard him having some trouble, and I heard him use Senator McCarthy's name. So I called Don Surene, the senator's top investigator. Don called the Army and apologized and straightened it out with that officer. This was the first brush those two young fellows had with the Army, but it was not the last, I'm sorry to say. The senator never criticized Roy; he always defended his employees, but I believe those two boys were the reason other senators turned away from our committee, and I feel they did more harm than good in our crusade.

I've also had many questions about the Army-McCarthy hearings. The first thing we need to remember is that this TV extravaganza was a trumped up affair to stop McCarthy and his investigations of communists and traitors in our government; he was stepping on too many toes. Actually the charges against Senator McCarthy were so falsely manufactured that even Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens confessed that they were without "substantial foundations." Those were his exact words.

Millions of Americans who watched the hearings realized that the senator was being harassed, and reports were that most listeners liked our senator and what he stood for. It was true that Roy Cohn had requested the Army allow his friend to remain near Washington after he was drafted so he could work with the committee, but I'm not at all sure the senator even agreed to it.

And then there was the Peress case. The senator had evidence proving Dr. Irving Peress, then Capt. Peress in the Army of the United States, was a communist and was soliciting for the Communist Party. Senator McCarthy so advised the Army. Instead of investigating or turning the case over to a loyalty board, the Army had given Peress a raise to major and an honorable discharge. Now this did infuriate the senator. However, none of this was worthy of such a waste of taxpayers' money, time and men who could have spent their days better serving our nation than in ridiculous hearings.

I think those hearings were a disgrace to our country. I've really only touched the surface of all the treason and stupidity that Senator McCarthy exposed. As a result of these investigations many subversives were removed from our government, and I believe the communist timetable was set back many years.

On Washington's Birthday, 1956, arrangements were made for Senator McCarthy and Senator Jenner to speak at Carnegie Hall in New York City. It was reported that they had an overflow audience, but it was much more than that. We had arrived an hour in advance and the hall was practically full already. Shortly, buses filled with cheering people waving American flags and McCarthy banners began to pull up at the entrance, so we had

hundreds of patriots from Connecticut, upper New York state, New Jersey, and I even noticed one from Rhode Island and other states. Hurriedly, loud speakers were secured and put in place so that those that were out front could at least hear what was being said. It brought tears to many eyes to hear those cheers of approval not only from those inside, but also from all the buses parked along the curbs outside. For a couple of senators who were taking so much slander and abuse it surely must have been an encouragement. I will never forget that afternoon, and I don't believe any of those that were there will either.

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Senator McCarthy explained 14 mistakes our government had made in dealing with the Far East problem, mistakes which seriously injured our prestige and leadership. He offered suggestions of how they should have been and now could be handled. I think you will be very interested in all of them, but I will only take time to read two or three. 1) In December 1945, he explained, the American government instructed the Chinese people that the only way to keep American friendship was to take communists into their government. George C. Marshall (General Marshall) went to China for our government and presented this ultimatum to them. 2) In January 1947, our government made good on the ultimatum. Chiang Kai-shek, the leader of the anti-communist forces, had refused to take communists into his government, and Truman had cut off all their supplies; the communists then took over China. When I saw the tragic slaughter at Beijing, I couldn't help but feel ashamed for my country. As Lattimore had suggested, we should let China fall, but don't let it look like we pushed them. But we did.

Then on November 3, 1950, Senator McCarthy explained: The American armies were fighting in Korea when they were attacked by Chinese communist troops. The American government ordered the military commanders not to bomb Chinese bases or supply lines, even though American troops were in danger of destruction. The reason given: this might bring China into the war, and believe it or not, our country had turned down the [Nationalist] Chinese anti-communist forces' offer of 33,000 troops to help defeat the Chinese and Korean communists. Also, and I don't suppose you've read this in many history books, American forces were protecting the communist Chinese coasts. The American fleet was ordered to protect Red China against the [possibility of] anti-communist Nationalist raids, and our Seventh Fleet was ordered to protect shipments of military supplies for the Red Chinese forces killing American boys.

Senator McCarthy continued to explain all four errors he felt our government had made. At the last case, he told them, quoting from his report given as late as May, 1955:

> The Senate Subcommittee on Investigations reported on the questioning of top State Department/Defense Department officials that 481 American prisoners of war were still unaccounted for and were believed to be in Chinese prisons. Last year, with great fanfare and by making who knows what concessions to the Reds, we obtained the release of 15, which leaves 466 American fighting men whom the mightiest nation of earth is evidently not lifting a finger to protect. I say the world will never respect us, will never acknowledge us as a worthy leader in the anti-communist cause, until it learns that when an American soldier goes overseas, he packs on his shoulders the entire strength of the United States of America. The nation owes the same duty to the soldier as the soldier owes to the nation.

Senator McCarthy continued:

> Therefore I repeat what I have urged a hundred times before, that we put Red China in an economic straitjacket, that so long as an American boy remains in communist control that no American money go to nations that trade with Red China in strategic supplies or otherwise. One of the results of the Geneva Friendship meeting is that we are permitting our alleged allies to ship highly strategic war supplies to the Soviet Union. This policy affects the Far East as well as other parts of the world since communist China gets what she needs from communist Russia.

This was a subject the senator stressed in releases. I can't remember that there were any more boys released after that.

I won't take time to go into all the mistakes Senator McCarthy explained, but I should mention the suppression of the Wedemeyer Report. Gen. Wedemeyer was one of our top intelligence officers who had prepared a special report to Congress on how

KEYSTONE/GETTY IMAGES

Above, Sen. Joe McCarthy stops *for a moment to answer questions for a bevy of eager reporters, January 1953. MCarthy's tough stance on communism and his willingness to go after just about anyone he believed was threatening the United States, made him a host of powerful enemies. Regardless of public opinion at the time, McCarthy's wide net captured many Red infiltrators and sympathizers opened the eyes of many Americans to the emerging threat of world Bolshevism from the Soviet Union and Red China.*

China could be saved from communist conquest. This special, important report was withheld from the Congress. When the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Senate learned of this, they asked Gen. Marshall why he had joined in the suppression of that report. "I did not join in the suppression of that report; I personally suppressed it," he said. Congress did not have that report to use in their making of a decision.

Senator McCarthy kept finding more and more references to General Marshall as he continued his research into the reasons China fell to the communists. When he heard that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House had been requested to approve the arming of, by America, 10 Chinese communist divisions, he could hardly believe it. And then he learned that Secretary of State Dean Acheson reported that Gen. Marshall had agreed to assign 69 U.S. officers and 400 tons of American equipment to train 10 communist Chinese armies. This was incredible, and when Senator McCarthy had completed his research, he gave a report of General Marshall's record to the Congress and printed his book *America's Retreat From Victory*, a story of George Catlett Marshall. Gen. Marshall had been built up as such a great general and hero by the press that most people had a hard time believing the truth, but his book was completely documented.

In describing Senator McCarthy I used the word "gentle." Now that does sound a bit strange for such a masculine man, but he was gentle. The author, Brent Bozell, who was known as a good judge of character, wrote, "I studied Senator McCarthy's work, and I helped write a book about it; and in the course of professional interviews I caught glimpses of the buoyancy, the strength of will, the awesome single-mindedness, the gentleness of this man." So Brent Bozell saw what I saw.

Another character witness I'd like to quote is William Rusher, publisher of *National Review*. After the senator had been censored, Rusher thought perhaps this would be a good time to find out if the senator were ever bitter. After his interviews, Rusher commented that bitterness was just not in Senator McCarthy's character and then he added, "We might interject here that surprising as it may sound, the dominant quality in Senator McCarthy was a singular sweetness in his character; this was the key to his success . . . and the cause of his downfall. For valiant though he was, in fighting for his country or for principle, he could not be ruthless in fighting for himself."

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I almost forgot to tell you about the senator's marriage to Jean Kerr, and it was a very important and a really beautiful part of his life. Jean had worked for the senator and had helped write his book *McCarthyism: The Fight For America.* Jean was a beautiful, very smart girl; we all loved her dearly. She joined the Catholic Church and they were married in the huge Washington D.C. Catholic Church with both political and social friends in attendance. It was a beautiful wedding. This marriage was a very happy marriage. After awhile they adopted a baby girl whom they both adored. Jean has since died and I don't know where to find her daughter; I'd love to meet her. I'm sure that all the vicious smears against that great patriot who adopted her must bother her very much, and I wonder if she knew that in 1954, the Gallup Poll listed Senator Joseph R. McCarthy as the fourth most admired man in the whole United States.

Many thousands of people were alerted to the communist menace and were aware that Senator McCarthy was fighting a good fight. He had challenged us to be very sure our young people knew the truth that international communism has but one goal, and that is to place the free people of the world under complete and dictatorial control of the Soviet Government. This truth was published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in the 1950s. That committee had endeavored to wake up America and published a pamphlet entitled, *The Shameful Years: 30 Years of Soviet Espionage in The United States.* I do wish I had a copy of this pamphlet to give each of you. It explains so well how our federal government was gradually brought under foreign control, which had so shocked Senator McCarthy. Then in 1956, the Senate published a handbook for Americans entitled, *The Communist Party of the United States of America: What It Does and How It Works.* The Senate committee explains that the Communist Party of America is in fact a Russian-inspired, Moscow-dominated, anti-American, quasi-military conspiracy against our government, our ideals and our freedoms. Now, most books that contain this truth are out of print or have mysteriously disappeared from the shelves of our libraries.

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Before I finish, perhaps I should answer a number of questions from my friends. For instance, I have been asked, "What did Senator McCarthy think of the UN?" For one thing, he was well aware that the UN Charter had been drawn up by the communists, pro-communists, socialists and the like. He knew the charter did not guarantee protection of private property, nor religious freedom, and in fact under the UN there is no God. Senator McCarthy suggested that we give Red China our seat in the United Nations, and that would get us out from under the jurisdiction of that dangerous organization.

I wonder how many people today realize that our school history books are filled with vicious attacks on Senator McCarthy. What a pity that we are not able to stop this false reporting to the youth of our nation; they need to know the truth.

Another point I would like to bring out at this time is the question often asked: "How many people's lives have been ruined by the senator's false accusations?" Actually, there was never one, not even one. But because some people confused McCarthy's investigations with the Hollywood investigation of Myron Fagan, you need to know that Senator McCarthy never investigated the Hollywood film industry at all.

This brings us to Senator McCarthy's death. He was in his 40s when he died on May 2, 1957. He died at Bethesda Naval Hospital, the same hospital from which another great patriot, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, fell or was thrown to his death. Senator McCarthy's death certificate reads "Hepatitis Unknown." There were so many conflicting reports concerning his death that it is very confusing. Medford Evans, the man who wrote *The Assassination of Joseph R. McCarthy* was convinced that the senator had been murdered, and I'm inclined to agree with him. But I hope his life will encourage others to learn the truth, and I pray that the truth will lead America back to a Christian government. Joseph McCarthy was buried at Appleton, Wisconsin, where every spring there is a memorial service. These memorial services are held under the auspices of the McCarthy Educational Foundation, which has been doing an excellent job of keeping his memory alive. ❖

Mrs. Larry Lawrence Lent was McCarthy's secretary.

INSIDE THE HOUSE OF Rothschild

By Michael Collins Piper

The mighty Rothschild family fortune and its role as the power behind the throne of "empire builder" Cecil Rhodes—among many other fascinating historical persons and events—is the subject of two in-depth volumes available from the TBR Book Club.

What is perhaps the ultimate assessment of the wealth and power of the Rothschild family is to be found in a remarkable new work, *The House of Rothschild: The World's Banker 1849-1999*, by young British historian Niall Ferguson. The new Rothschild epic is Ferguson's sequel to his previous volume, *The House of Rothschild: Money's Prophets 1798-1848,* which, like the current volume, was prepared by Ferguson with privileged access to the Rothschilds' family archives. Copiously documented, this 658-page volume is most assuredly the last word on the subject, however biased one may perceive the book to be, considering the Rothschild family input into the massive work.

While the Rothschilds have been the subject of countless studies (both favorable and not so favorable) over the past 200 years, none of those previous works, however commendable, have been able to marshal the hard facts and historical details that come forth in the pages of this volume.

Ferguson's first book on the Rothschild empire summarized its founding and rise to prominence, an amazing story in itself, but this book is eminently more critical to an understanding of history (and of the world's future), for it is in this second volume that Ferguson explains how the Rothschild family flexed its financial power and the political clout that flowed therefrom into shaping the events of the world around them.

The author points out that it was the multinational character of the Rothschild empire that made it so influential and, at the same time, different from its competitors.

Ferguson also makes clear that it was likewise the Rothschild family's clannishness (and also its particular devotion to its Jewish heritage) that contributed in a monumental way to the family's ability to forge the alliances that it achieved in order to amass its vast wealth and political influence throughout Europe and across the globe.

It is quite evident, based upon what Ferguson has assembled here, that the word "imperialism"—particularly the phrase "British imperialism"—is virtually synonymous with the name "Rothschild," for Rothschild dollars constituted the grease that turned the wheels of the British imperial engine.

While Cecil Rhodes (famed of the Rhodes scholarships) is recalled today as the *eminence grise* of the British imperial dream, Ferguson's book provides the reader with the specific data that demonstrates, beyond any question, that, as Ferguson put it, the Rothchilds had "a substantial financial hold over Rhodes," who was indubitably a creature of their making. To call Rhodes a "tool of the Rothschilds" (as some have) would perhaps be underestimating Rhodes, but the description would not honestly be far off the mark, based upon Ferguson's documented findings.

Although the late Dr. Carroll Quigley of Georgetown University, in his mammoth *Tragedy & Hope*, and more directly, in his subsequent lesser-known work, *The Anglo-American Establishment*, focused on Rhodes's ties to the British political and financial elite, Ferguson's book delineates the Rothschild predominance in the world of Cecil Rhodes and the elite, perhaps suggesting that the use of the term "Anglo" is not strictly accurate from an ethnic sense of the word, not only because the Rothschilds were Jewish by faith and culture, but also because, as previously noted, their influence was international in scope.

Ferguson's book delves into the personal lives of the Rothschild family but does not dissolve into the types of "celebrity gossip" accounts that have appeared in previous so-called "mainstream" works on the family. *The House of Rothschild* is a substantial work of financial and geopolitical history that is a landmark document.

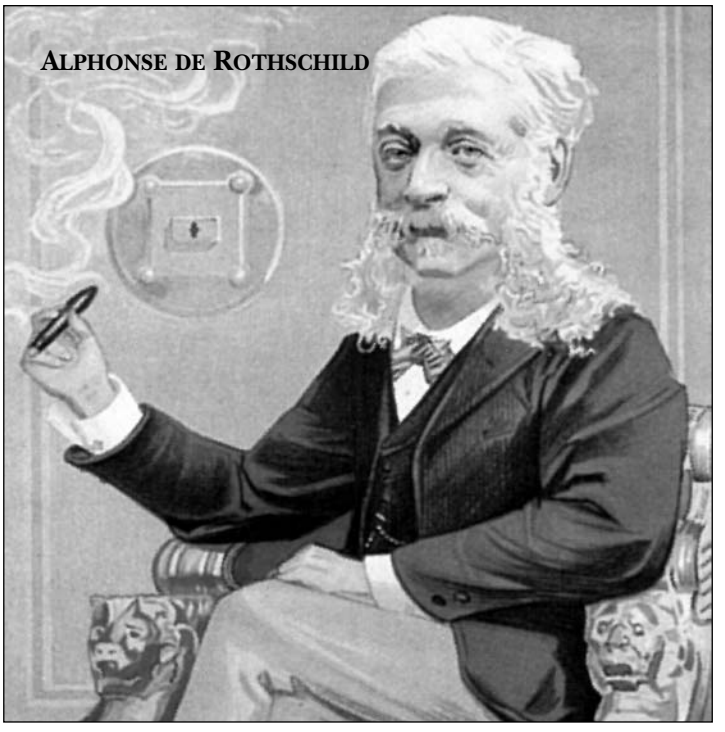
In years past, works accounting (and damning) the Rothschild

role in world affairs, such as Arnold Leese's *Gentile Folly: The Rothschilds* and George Armstrong's *The Rothschild Money Trust,* have circulated as "underground" literature dismissed by academics (and others not so "academic") as "sensational" and as "anti-Semitic hate-mongering," but the reality is that Ferguson's book provides a firm, scholarly imprimatur (with evident Rothschild approval) to essentially the very historical conclusions (and one might even say "accusations") made by writers such as Leese and Armstrong.

Those interested in the world of international high finance (in terms of cold, hard dollars and cents) will be especially fascinated by the in-depth hard data, charts and tables and financial statistics that Ferguson provides. For the average lay reader the data will be meaningless, but Ferguson has supplied a wealth of this material that will intrigue those with advanced knowledge of the subject.

In any event, no one can escape the book without the solid recognition that the type of money associated with the Rothschild family is very big money indeed—an accumulation on a grand scale that surely no other family (including the vaunted Rockefellers) can muster. And in that regard, note that one will not even find the name "Rockefeller" appearing in what is a detailed index, almost as though that family is of little consequence in the world that the Rothschilds created.

Those looking for references to the Bilderberg Group, a joint creation of the Rockefeller and Rothschild families, will find none. Bilderberg has been relegated (however wrongly) to the media's trash-heap known as "conspiracy theory," so Ferguson has obviously opted to ignore the Rothschild connection thereto. And probably with good reason: Rothschild power existed long before the Bilderberg Group was ever established, and its tentacles extend



ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD

far beyond an annual conclave at some exclusive resort. As Ferguson shows all too well, the very operation and survival of governments and regimes (and more than a few aristocratic families) has often hinged on virtually a day-to-day basis on the fortunes of the Rothschilds and their wide-ranging monetary enterprises.

In relation to the Rothschild connection to American affairs, Ferguson says very little and contends (perhaps somewhat speciously) that the family had little to do with American affairs and even suggests that was a failure on the part of the family. Yet, there is no question that eminent "Our Crowd" German-Jewish banking families in the United States during the latter half of the 19th century, represented by names such as Warburg, Kuhn-Loeb, Schiff and others, were very much part of the Rothschild sphere.

In light of this, one cannot help but honestly ponder whether, as American populist historians such as Eustace Mullins and others have suggested, names and faces such as these and other "American" international bankers well known to history were really only Rothschild "front men" all along; that this is the last big secret of the Rothschild family history that we are not slated to know until later.

Ferguson, remarkably, suggests that the Rothschild influence actually began to wane in the early years of the 20th century. But anyone who has read the book and recognizes the impact that this family has had on the course of world events cannot fail to see the apparent illogic in such a claim.

Whatever the case, Niall Ferguson's history of the Rothschild dynasty is worth adding to one's personal library for it is a veritable history of the very real "powers that be" who have made our world what it is today. ❖

MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER is a frequent contributor to THE BARNES REVIEW and a correspondent for *American Free Press* newspaper. He is also the author of *Final Judgment* and his latest work *The High Priests of War*.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD
BOOK I — Money's Prophets: 1798-1848

Oxford scholar Niall Ferguson's *House of Rothschild: Money's Prophets 1798-1848* uncovers the secrets behind the phenomenal economic success of the Rothschild family and reveals for the first time the details of the family's vast political network. Their dominance as a political and financial force was such that few governments resisted turning to the family in times of crisis. *House of Rothschild: Money's Prophets* ($19, softcover, 519 pages, indexed). Order Item #361A.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD
BOOK II—The World's Banker: 1849-1999

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The Peasant Commune In Christian Russia:

Rural Anarchy & Feudal Socialism

By Dr. M. Raphael Johnson Ph.D.

The Russian peasant commune was an example of true rural and Christian anarchism at work. The commune protected the peasantry from want, alienation, poverty and tyranny. By the end of the 19th century, the nascent capitalist classes were screaming for the commune to be destroyed, for peasants could not be dragooned into the cities or to work on the railroads or factories while protected by numerous layers of communal obligations, immunities and rights. In England at the same time, the capitalist ruling classes had already succeeded in tearing apart rural society, turning it over to landlords to exploit for personal profit, eliminating the small holdings and self-sufficient communities that were a threat to capitalism. By the beginning of the 20th century, English and American working class kids were being mutilated in the robber baron factories in huge numbers, with no advocacy or protections of any kind. The formerly protected rural peasants were turned into miserable proletarians ripe for Marxism. In Russia, the trend was precisely the opposite, as the Russian royal state introduced even more protections to the commune and immunities for workers . . .

The institution of the peasant commune in pre-revolutionary Russia is one of the world's unique institutions; and also one that is almost unknown. As Americans continue to work long hours for comparatively less pay, continue to see unions disappear and see any kind of job security dissipate, maybe it is time to look at other models of economic organization.

It need not be said that the commune, for American historiography, is derided. This is largely for one important reason: the architects of liberalism and capitalism in Russia were the elite; the elite political and economic forces. For them, the commune was an irritant, a set of protections that permitted the average peasant a great deal of protection against exploitation. the destruction of the commune then, was absolutely necessary for the Russian neo-Jacobins to impose constitutional capitalism on Royal Russia.

In the commune, the church calendar was the primary medium for telling time. This meant that the work year was short, for the calendar of traditional Christianity saw four fast periods as well as dozens of major feasts, whether local, national or pan-Orthodox. One of the main reasons the liberal bourgeois in Russia hated the commune was that it sanctioned the traditional agrarian practice of only working about 2/3 of the year. The rest was made up in fasting, feasting and cultural pursuits. Therefore, the protections, immunities and traditions of communal life were absolutely incompatible with capitalism, "constitutionalism" and liberalism.

A powerful and seminal article by Boris Mironov, "The Russian Peasant Commune After the Reforms of the 1860s" (*Slavic Review*, Vol. 44, No. 3 [Fall 1985]), is extremely important for the understanding of the peasant commune. Its significance lies in the fact that it takes its data from the survey of 816 communes between 1878 and 1880, sponsored by the Russian Geographical Society and the Russian Free Economic Society. Its results were astounding, and largely supported the claims of the pro-agrarian and pro-monarchist elements in Russia, then and now. The average peasant had it better in Russia than likely anywhere else in Europe. This data proves it.

It is important to keep in mind the structure of the Imperial Russian state around the middle of the 19th century. The tsar's power was limited to foreign policy and general taxation. He, of course, was the chief spokesman for the nation and the defender of the Orthodox Church. However, at the agrarian level, where 90 percent of the population lived, royal authority was virtually invisible. The peasant commune was the only relevant authority the peasant had to deal with.

Therefore, it is accurate to say that Russia was not a single, unitary state, but rather a collection of thousands of independent agrarian republics, held together by rather weak cords to the central monarchy. Prof. Charles Sarolea, who visited Russia regularly, wrote in the 1925 issue of *The English Review*:

> On closer examination we find the [Imperial] Russian state was a vast federation of 50,000 small peasant republics each busy with its own affairs, obedient to its own laws and even possessing its own tribunals of *starotsas* (elders). The Russian state was not undemocratic, on the contrary, if anything, there was too much democracy.

What makes the peasant commune such a unique institution is the power it had. Each commune was a completely self-contained unit, answering to no other authority than its own body of elected elders. All police functions were discharged by the communal authorities. All legal matters were dealt with by the same. Any damage to property, any criminal offense whatsoever, was dealt with at the communal level. All public works were also within the jurisdiction of the commune. It maintained stores of grain during famines and assisted poorer members who suffered during the lean months of the spring. It controlled the cultural life of the people as well as all education. It even built its own parish churches and trained many of the rural clergy. The commune maintained all schools and hospitals. In short, it was absolute.

The state's interest in this was clear. For the commune to be self governing, yet still loyal to the monarchy, it was necessary for it to be completely independent of the state. Mironov writes, "The government did not risk appointing its own people, who would have been independent of the peasant, to official positions in the commune; that would have been too expensive and ineffective at the same time." (445)

However, to make sure any village executive (specifically its chief executive) was loyal, he could be removed by the royal-appointed district governor. This, however, rarely occurred, largely because irritating the peasants, the great bastion of loyalty in the country, would not be in the interests of the royal state. Mironov continues in this vein:

> If, however, one analyzes how these officials actually functioned, it is clear that the government did not reach its goal: elected officials did not stand above the commune but operated under its authority, and all administrative and police measures in the commune were taken only with the consent of the village assembly. Only very rarely did elected officials become a hostile authority standing above the peasantry: they had to be periodically reelected, had no significant privileges, did not break their ties with the peasantry (elected officials were freed from taxes and other obligations, except those in kind, and continued to perform all forms of peasant labor), remained under the control of public opinion of the village (and in the event of malfeasance faced the threat of retribution), and shared the common interest of the peasants, not the interests of the state. As a rule the elected officials acted as the defenders of the commune, as petitioners and organizers. Frequently they emerged as leaders of peasant disorders despite the threat of harsh punishment. (445-6)

Many liberal Russia scholars might counter this by claiming that the elected village heads were required, after the 1860s, to faithfully carry out the will of the district authorities. However, though this is true, it was also true that no decree of the district authorities had validity in the commune unless it was approved by the village assembly.

According to the data collected by the Russian Geographic Society, the Russian peasant assembly consisted of all male heads of household. Decisions were not finalized until unanimity was reached, or, as Mironov has said, disagreement was brought to a level of silent sulking, which, at this level, was considered agreement. It is important to note, therefore, that each peasant had a specific stake in communal affairs as well as a corresponding voice. Any specific peasant, therefore, could not afford to be alienated from the community, as all decisions could be vetoed even by a relatively small group of disgruntled peasants.

In her "The Russian Peasant Family in the Second Half of the 19th Century" (*Russian Studies in History*, vol. 38, No. 2,

[fall 1999]), Svetlana S. Kriukova sheds some more light on the structure of the family in the peasant commune. Though this article is not nearly as rigorous as Mironov's (and is geographically limited to the black soil region), it is still very useful.

Because all legislation needed to pass the communal assembly, which was a function of direct democracy, the family became a far more important institution than the modern bourgeois understand. The structure of the peasant family was headed by the oldest male, though a woman would have that title if she was unmarried and her sons were also unmarried. (39) The wife dealt with domestic affairs and supervised the female members of the house. The wife had substantial authority in ordering marriages and the timetables concerning various economic projects. The family acted as sort of a mini-commune. It was rational for the male to cast the deciding vote. However, a "mistress of the house," that is, the mother of the wife, had relatively equal authority with the husband. Generally, disagreements within the family were solved by any elderly living within the neighborhood. (41) But, regardless of who made the final decision, all functions of the household ultimately were under the scrutiny of the commune. Interestingly, the communal structure (at least in southern Russia) invented an innovation called "women's weeks," which were times during the year where the females of the household would be released from family or communal obligations in order to work purely for themselves. This was done both to raise more money and goods for dowries as well as provide the women in question with sufficient resources for old age or infirmity. (45)

This, in many respects, was to maintain domestic solvency, for the assignment of tax duties made it imperative that each household maintained a proper standard of living. If the head of household was a drunk, or was incapable of keeping the family money properly, he was publicly berated by the communal authorities, often beaten and, in many cases, deprived of his status as head of household. It is clear that those who developed bad reputations as head of household either reformed quickly or lost their status. Many wound up in the army, with the commune then resuming care for the family until the minor male children came of age.

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Those members of the family incapable of working, such as the elderly, the mentally ill, crippled or sick, were guaranteed support. Whatever the family could not provide was provided by the commune. The communal courts rearranged debts and taxes, as well as the more important area of land allotment, for those families who dealt with sick or invalid members. No one was permitted to enter severe poverty.

If the state desperately needed the communes to pass certain forms of legislation, they were in no position to force the matter on them. Russian peasants are rebellious; they are fanatical traditionalists, the worst threat to any bureaucracy. The state, then, would resort to every sort of preaching and begging of the village males and elders in general to get things passed, largely in the realm of taxation. But even here, only the commune was capable of assessing tax burdens according to the ability to pay. The royal state, allegedly absolute, had no clue how much money each peasant was making or how wealthy any commune might be. All taxing decisions therefore, were made by elected elders and the assembly.

The commune, through its assembly and elected elders, decided on a periodic land redistribution, where peasant families with many children were granted more, while those with fewer were granted less. The point of work for the communal peasantry was to reach a balance, to maintain a standard of living that could provide all objective needs of the family itself. Profit was unknown, distrusted and, even until the revolution, scorned. Need was the key, and all forms of exploitation were condemned not only by law, but also by the common law of communal custom.

The traditional peasant commune *was grossly mocked by the Soviet "collective farm." In this picture, peasants are forced to vote to join the Soviet farm system. To vote "no" was to buy a ticket to the labor camps of Siberia. Instead of the protections and immunities of the traditional commune, peasants were now to be controlled by the omnipresent state. Contrary to what mainstream historians tell us, the peasant class in Russia was much better off under tsarism.*

The communal system was based around basic subsistence agriculture as well as the periodic redistribution of land, tax duties and public works. All of this was done within the village assembly in respect to the state, the informal structure of older men in the village who exercised quite a bit of moral authority (men retired at 60 and all dues were forgiven at this time) and the elected executives. This constitutional structure permitted the wealthier peasants to pay the dues of the poorer, which was considered a moral obligation taken from Byzantine times. Poorer households were maintained in lean times largely due to the communal virtue of charity, a virtue maintained not necessarily by law, but by the strong hand of communal custom, which, if it might be said, was actually the basis of the constitution of any commune. In other words, if such ancient virtues were violated, it was not uncommon for severe punishments to

me meted out by the people as a whole. Chronic violations were usually punished by banishment or, if the criminal was of the proper age, induction into the army.

As Mironov reports, one of the astonishing and revisionist aspects of communal life as the 19th century began to draw to a close was its amazing vitality. It is common in the Russian history literature in English to paint a picture of the oppressed peasants chafing at the commune (when they mention it at all), waiting to escape to take advantage of the money economy. This is nothing more than bourgeois, Whig history.

There is every reason to believe that the peasantry looked upon the bourgeois with disdain, as well as their competitive money economy. When the reforms of Petr Stolypin made it easier for peasants to remove themselves from the commune and enter the bourgeois economy, very few actually did. According to the data, by the end of the 19th century, almost 90 percent of peasants were functioning within the communal structure. By Stolypin's reforms in 1905-06, "only an insignificant number of peasants found an alternative to the commune in trade, industry or in the sale of their labor. As in the past, the great majority placed their hopes for a better life in the commune and a new agrarian reform. . . ." (464) This shows, without question, that the peasantry had no use for the liberal capitalist parties, Westernizers or Western socialists. It was the commune that maintained the peasant's loyalty to tradition and the tsar. It was only those at the extremes of the communal structure who actually left the community for the city. Those who became wealthy and sought even more wealth moved away, and those extremely poor who, for whatever reason, could not function were the two elements that left, but these never amounted to more than 4 or 5 percent. Those that were criminal, slow or just plain uncooperative were inducted into the army, where the famous harsh discipline in the pre-Bolshevik Russian infantry would solve those problems.

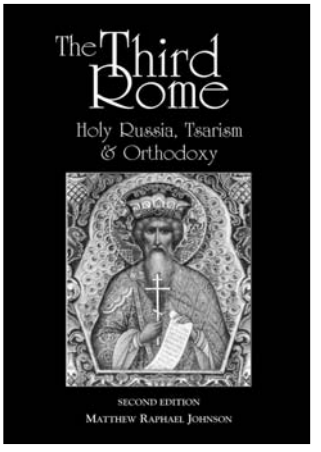
The peasant commune is likely one of the greatest supporters of family liberty devised. But its superiority to Western models exists not merely in the results of such organization, but also because it was not "devised." It was perfected over 1,000 years of often hard experience. The communal structure, the tightly organized extended family and the traditional peasant love for communal and family liberty kept the state at bay right up until the revolution. The destruction of the communes, naturally, came immediately under Lenin's rule.

The dishonest "radicals" saw the communes as a threat. Many Russian populists (*narodniks*), such as Alexander Herzen, believed the communal system to be the means whereby a native Russian socialism would challenge the Western, Marxist brand. However, for these liberals, the communal structure was to be completely denuded of traditional culture and became largely a dependency of the new state. All that the socialists said they wanted had already been part of peasant life for a millennium, but the socialists simply lied as to what they wanted. They sought a non-Christian, secular state run by urban elites who treated communes as departments of state. Ultimately, this is largely the reason the Bolsheviks liquidated large segments of the peasantry. Comparisons of the peasant communal system and modern socialism are pedestrian. They have nothing in common. This is why the Russian New Men of the 20th century ultimately destroyed the commune while publicly professing devotion to it. The commune was a Christian anarchist collective, based around ethnic tradition, the church and the extended family, all interacting on the level of basic equality. Anarchists sounded ridiculous to the peasantry largely because their secular ideas, to be imposed by force, already existed, and where the virtues of charity and mutual self-government not only existed, but were part of the traditional mindset of the peasantry. The catch was, however, that their new society was to be run by them, on secular and materialist principles with the state, of course, being all-powerful. Peasants then would be truly *goyim*, mere chattel, at the service of the New Men. ❖

Dr. M. Raphael Johnson is the editor of The Barnes Review and an acknowledged expert on pre-Bolshevik Russia.

The Third Rome
Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy

By Dr. M. Raphael Johnson



NEARLY ALL OF WHAT YOU HAVE HEARD about the Tsars of Russia is a lie. Academic historians, liberals and communists have been fashioning a fantasy world around Russian history for nearly 100 years, spreading slander and myths about an entire population. Few nations, rulers or peoples have been subject to such merciless attacks as the Russians have. Now, however, all of that has changed. M. Raphael Johnson, the editor of The Barnes Review, has authored *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy*, the first book in English that sets out to defend the history of Tsarist Russia from St. Vladimir to Tsar St. Nicholas II. Far from being the "prison house of nations" as the Masonic Menshiviks termed Russia, the Third Rome was a prosperous and free society, where peasants were ruled entirely by the local elected commune and were possessed of a thriving religious and literary culture the West is only now beginning to grasp. In the English language, only *The Third Rome* provides the whole story of pre-Bolshevik Russian history, contrasting the thriving Orthodox culture with the decadence of the modern West. Quality softcover, 246 pages, $24.95 plus $3 per book S&H inside the U.S.; $6 per book outside the U.S. Item #368. Now available. Order now from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. See page 80 for order form. Remember to request a TBR Book Club Catalog at the same time . . .

TBR Interviews Germany's Longest Held POLITICAL PRISONER

An interview with Manfred Roeder, Germany's longest serving political prisoner, offers insight into the thinking of the "most notorious and dangerous critic of the federal republic."

BY CHRISTOPHER BOLLYN

KONSTANZ, GERMANY—On the picturesque shore of the Bodensee, a lake shared by Europe's three German-speaking nations, THE BARNES REVIEW interviewed Manfred Roeder, Germany's longest serving political prisoner, days after he was released from prison.

Described by the controlled media and those who would defame him as a "neo-nazi" and "terrorist," the humble and articulate 75-year-old Roeder discussed in fluent English his beliefs, his recent imprisonment and his plans to restore pride and sovereignty to a nation deprived of both for the past six decades.

Called the "German Gandhi," Roeder's non-violent strategic weapon is singing. Roeder encourages his young followers to know at least 100 German songs. "Singing unites people," Roeder says, "while debate divides."

"Singing is what kept German prisoners-of-war together," Roeder says. "This is what kept them alive."

The British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) has produced a program about Roeder, which he said was fair and worth seeing.

A peculiar legal arrangement keeps Germany, Europe's most populous nation (with more than 81 million citizens), in a semi-occupied state 60 years after WWII.

MANFRED ROEDER

There are little-known legal arrangements that compromise German sovereignty and permit thousands of foreign troops to be permanently based on its soil. There are also German laws, which give the state the power to prosecute those who dare to criticize these arrangements.

Roeder said that one day before the German Basic Law (*Grundgesetz)* was signed in 1949, the chancellor was made to sign a U.S.-drafted document known as the chancellor's file (*Kanzlerakte*).

Every German chancellor since the war has had to sign the *Kanzlerakte*, giving the United States control over Germany's mass media until 2099, Roeder said. It also allows Germany's confiscated gold reserves to remain in the U.S. until there is a signed peace treaty.

Germany's chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer signed the *Kanzlerakte* two days before sending German troops to Kosovo, the first deployment of German troops outside the nation since the war, Roeder said.

Asked if he is considered Germany's most notorious political prisoner, Roeder said, "Definitely, far beyond anybody else."

TBR asked Roeder to describe himself: "I am the most notorious and dangerous critic of the federal republic," he said.

"My only task," Roeder told TBR, "is to create the circumstances under which a free German government can be elected by the people.

"I want the remaining occupation laws to end and for the German people to achieve self-determination with a proper constitution ratified by the people," Roeder wrote recently in his monthly newsletter *Deutsche Buergerinitiative*.

"The *Grundgesetz* is no constitution," Roeder said, "but a temporary order imposed by the Allies for a transition period. This transition and occupation period must finally come to an end. The German people must decide their constitution, not the parties. Only then will we be a sovereign and free people.

"Political parties are illegal criminal bunches, Jewish inventions." Roeder said. "They and the central committee of the Jews are part of the occupation forces."

In Germany, and other European nations, the right of free speech is not protected as it is in the United States under the First Amendment. As a result, Roeder has been imprisoned for more than 11 years simply for speaking his mind.

Roeder served nine years from 1980 to 1990 for "inciting hate" and nearly two years since 2002.

On March 24, Roeder was released from prison after serving 21 months for comments made during a "private speech."

The comments that sent Roeder to jail in 2002 were made during a 1998 election campaign in which Roeder ran for office in the coastal city of Stralsund.

Roeder said he was sent to prison for calling Ignatz Bubis, the former head of Germany's Jewish Committee, "a loudmouth."

"For calling Bubis a 'loudmouth,' in a private speech, I was given 21 months in prison," Roeder said. "However, *Stern* magazine calls [U.S. President] George W. Bush a loudmouth, and nobody says anything," he added.

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Indeed, German laws regarding speech and historical Revisionism are selectively applied. While articles can be found in scholarly German magazines showing that death counts from Auschwitz have been greatly exaggerated, if an "uncomfortable person" (for the state) such as Roeder says anything challenging the commonly accepted version, he is likely to find himself arrested and imprisoned for "denying" the Holocaust.

Having been told to submit a written request for information about what is permissible for a German citizen to say about the Holocaust, this writer visited the German Ministry of Justice in Berlin with the request for clarification. But the ministry never responded.

Roeder said that he had originally been charged with calling for a "sudden and non-violent change of government," as in East Germany or Georgia, but this charge was dismissed. Instead he was convicted of libel and racial hatred for calling Bubis "a loudmouth."

Having been warned to "keep your distance" from the "terrorist" Roeder by a publisher of a German nationalist newspaper, TBR asked Roeder about his position vis-à-vis other nationalists.

"The difference between me and the other nationalists is that they don't do anything," Roeder said. "I draw a consequence from what I know and take action—no matter what it costs.

"Many people are more clever than I am, but they have no courage and don't do anything," he said.

Roeder said the "nationalists" who are most critical of him are actually Jews "skimming the cream from the German right."

There have been two serious attempts on Roeder's life. In 1997 he was attacked during a demonstration in the Hessian city of Marburg by leftists with clubs while 400 German police stood by and did nothing.

Rescued by a young supporter, a policeman who stood by while Roeder was savagely beaten said they had orders not to interfere.

During his 1998 campaign for political office in Stralsund a group of leftists on the roof of a four-story building dropped a 65-pound concrete block on Roeder, who was in the street below. The block narrowly missed killing Roeder, striking his shoulder.

During his recent 21-month imprisonment Roeder was shipped around to six different prisons in order to prevent "a legal procedure," he said. This treatment was intended to break the strongest prisoner, Roeder says.

During World War II, Roeder served in Berlin, his hometown, in the German army as a 15- and 16-year-old. He fought the Red Army's advance into Berlin as Germany's "youngest real soldier," he claims.

Roeder has American siblings. His brother Helmut is a retired lieutenant colonel who received the Purple Heart in Vietnam, where as a helicopter pilot he was shot down five times. A lawyer by training, Roeder worked for the Judge Advocate's Office in Berlin in the mid-1960s as a legal advisor.

For decades Roeder has been teaching young Germans to appreciate their culture. "I built a center in Hesse for young people. For 30 years we have had seasonal festivals celebrating German culture and behavior.

"I want to build up young people and to teach them culture—real German values and behavior," Roeder said. "To show the world what we can do.

Roeder's father and grandfather lived in the Russian Baltic metropolis of St. Petersburg and spoke fluent Russian.

His paternal ancestors, Protestants from Salzburg, Austria, were expelled by Catholics in 1732 and settled in the German Baltic province of East Prussia, where they were landowners.

Regarding Koenigsberg, Roeder said, "I've been there 15 times." He has written to Russian President Vladimir Putin and the Russian governor of the former German province about the future of the Russian-occupied territory.

Koenigsberg, once the prosperous breadbasket of the German Reich, is today a neglected and polluted wasteland on the Baltic coast. At the end of the war the Soviet Red Army, with the approval of the British and American governments, forcibly expelled the entire German population from East Prussia. The expulsion of some 15 million Germans from East Prussia and other parts of the German Reich transferred to Soviet control at the end of the war resulted in the deaths of more than 2 million German civilians.

The Genocide Convention defines the expulsion of people from their homelands as "genocide."

"I told Putin," Roeder said, "that this is the last German province. We can make it an independent island, a showcase for the world of German-Russian cooperation."

Roeder said he had written twice to Putin urging him to foster Russo-German cooperation. "Putin is trying to build Russia," Roeder said. "This is the only way. If we go with America we are finished."

The U.S. is "encircling Russia," Roeder said, "and preparing for the final showdown." The U.S. goal, according to Roeder, is "to break it [Russia], degrade it, and be the only world power left." The political philosophy of German Jewish émigré Leo Strauss, he added, reigns among the neo-conservatives in Washington, whom he calls the "Leo cons."

Regarding the NATO alliance, Roeder said: "The purpose of NATO is to keep Russia out, the U.S.A. in, and Germany down."

Asked about the European Union, Roeder said it was "a device to control Germany.

"The only hope I see is to build an alliance with Russia and to some degree, China," Roeder said, "and to stay away from the United States."

People interested in helping Manfred Roeder should contact Juergen Wollmann (+49 171 770 7830), who deals in oil paintings, with proceeds going to Roeder's cause. ❖

CHRISTOPHER BOLLYN is a much-traveled international journalist currently based in Berlin, serving as European bureau chief for *American Free Press* newspaper. He has written extensively on a wide variety of subjects including the many unanswered questions surrounding the 9-11 terrorist attacks and the truth behind the *Estonia* Ferry sinking.

MPI/GETTY IMAGES

Harry Truman's Crooked Road to the White House

BY ALEC DE MONTMORENCY

The Secret Service men guarding the U.S. president pool their information on their off hours, but never with outsiders. (One of them at least must be within earshot of the occupier of the White House at all times.) But leak it outside and you put yourself in danger of being on the street the next day.

I got this information (1) from James P. Patterson who was guarding President Roosevelt at the time then President Harry Truman helped Patterson go on to the U.S. Congress; (2) from John Henshaw, who had been working as a legman for Drew Pearson in those days during FDR's third term.

It all started in Missouri (quoting John Henshaw) when Truman, having figuratively lost his shirt in the haberdashery enterprise with his World War I buddy, Jacobson, went to work for Tom Pendergast and got a job as county judge. In Missouri that meant awarding work contracts for the state, such as bridge or road repairs.

One of those jobs was out for bids, and a syndicate man was one of the bidders (with an outrageously high bid). Another bidder, who had put in the low bid, was awarded the job. The loser took it badly and started to yell at Truman that he was going to be "thrown out" for that.

Truman did not wait for the fallout and went straight to his boss. "Tom," he told Pendergast, "with loudmouths like that we can all wind up behind bars!"

"But why did you do it?" Pendergast asked.

"The other bidder was my friend," Truman replied.

Sometime later, Truman learned that he would likely not be elected to his job again, and went to see Pendergast about getting another job.

"Tom, I'd like to get a job that pays $10,000 a year," Truman told

Pendergast.

"Sorry, Harry, that job has already been promised," the boss told him. "Now, if you had come in earlier, I would have let you have it."

Then, after a moment of reflection, Pendergast said: "We have an opening in the U.S. Senate, and that is the only other job that also pays $10,000 a year."

Truman said he would have to consult the boss, meaning Bess Truman, but was soon back, with profuse thanks.

At the election, his opponent did not campaign much, he was so overconfident. And so Truman went to the U.S. Senate.

There had been much resentment, and not only in Missouri, about the higher taxes that had come with the preparation for war. So Truman put in a bill that the Senate would have the final say on the no-bid contracts—which all involved defense contracts.

The senators cursed the name of Harry Truman when it came to a vote, yet voted for it. If they did not, they figured, their intentions might be misunderstood. Of course it had been a custom for them to help local contractors to get the defense jobs, and big contributions came to the senator who helped it. But now, with the final award of defense contracts iffy, it was going to be another matter.

By courtesy of the U.S. Senate, the Truman Investigative Committee was born.

Truman was an early riser and would come to the Committee Room before the first help arrived, and go through his mail, picking out the complaints; then after analyzing them, he would-pocket some of them and go to the White House to consult President Roosevelt. . . .

At first Roosevelt would make him wait. That was until he learned what it was going to be about.

Invariably FDR heard, "So and so did not get the contract but YOUR friend did." President Roosevelt's reaction when he saw the complaint was to laugh.

"My friend? Ha! Ha!" Roosevelt would chuckle.

Or perhaps another complaint was being lodged against the president's uncle.

"My uncle? Ha! Ha! Ha!" Roosevelt would respond.

But sometimes it looked like a close call.

FDR would turn to an aide and say: "Let's throw a bone to that SOB!"—meaning, "Let's give him a small contract, just to shut his mouth, or he may cause trouble."

One day, when Truman appeared at the White House, he was pale and nervous and Roosevelt had a fright; maybe some scandal that could not be stopped. . . .

But then he heard Truman say that it was about his friend Tom Pendergast who was in jail and was ill. . . .

"What's that to you?" the president asked (he had campaigned against Pendergast in Missouri and had him put in jail).

Harry Truman replied weakly and apologetically: "Ah, but he is our kind of crook: He never asked me to do anything illegal. I owe him so much. . . . I wish I could do something for him now."

(Here I am quoting Edwin Tribble, who had been the city editor of *The Washington Star* at the time and for whom I worked in the 1960s. . . . I was repeating to him the conversation, as I had got it, and he corrected me: Apparently FDR had appreciated Harry Truman's definition of "our kind of crook.")

Anyway, after a short laugh, FDR told Truman, "All right, Harry, I'll see what I can do." He then told an aide: "Get in touch with Judge so-and-so, and tell him we don't want that bird to die on us. . . . It would be bad vibes for the party."

Pendergast came out a free man, blessing the name of Harry Truman, the only friend who had stayed with him.

Truman had drawn harsh criticism for being photographed visiting Pendergast in prison . . . .

The next, all-important episode involved Jimmy Roosevelt, sometimes referred to Washington society as "crown prince Jimmy the blackmailer."

One day he saw on his father's desk an income tax return of Mr. Rutherford Hartford, the owner, together with his brother, of the A&P stores.

He guessed what it was: the tax returns were faulty and the IRS man who found that brought it to the attention of the president. Another way of putting it, the president, who has the right to see the income tax returns of anyone, could make a deal with the derelict taxpayer on a *quid-pro-quo* basis and might reward the attentive official with a promotion or throw that taxpayer to the wolves, to be processed as Al Capone once was.

Jimmy swiped the document. He was finding the allowance FDR was giving him totally unsatisfactory and here was a chance to make some substantial capital: the A&P stores were a great chain of general stores, mainly food stores, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Jimmy took a job with a life insurance company and sold to Hartford a $5 million life insurance policy, which yielded him a $500,000 fee.

Then he went to a party—other high-powered young people like himself—got drunk and amused the company by mimicking Mr. Hartford: "Mr. Hartford," he approached the tycoon, "may I interest you in a life insurance policy?"

"My boy . . ." Hartford began. (With his hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars he needed a life insurance policy about like a dog needs fleas.)

Jimmy then pulled out the tax returns. . . . Mr. Hartford paled at the sight, and Jimmy made the sale, and disappeared from the White House for quite a while.

Some 10 blocks away from the White House, Drew Pearson, the famed (and much-feared) columnist, who had sent several prominent Washingtonians up the river, was having a big problem with the tax people.

He had helped the outgoing Spanish ambassador. Mr. Azcarate (whose government had been toppled by Gen. Franco and who was to turn the embassy over to the ambassador of Colombia), was to secure the remaining cash and gold. Now he was being visited by Treasury men, who were investigating something. They spoke to the gardener and to Rudolf, the majordomo or *maitre d'hotel*, but, mysteriously, had not approached Drew Pearson himself.

When news reached Pearson about the party where Jimmy had talked too much, he told John Henshaw: "Forget about the legwork. I want you to get the goods on Jimmy Roosevelt and Mr. Hartford. Here is the address of the life insurance company."

Henshaw went immediately to the address and, like an experienced gumshoe, did not enter the premises, but, instead repaired to a nearby drugstore for a sandwich and a cup of coffee . . . and engaged in conversation with the counterman. After a while, referring to the insurance company next door, he remarked: "Pretty nice outfit to work for— I am not at all satisfied with my present job."

"Are you crazy?" the counterman shot back: "they are laying off people. A poor employee who worked there for 17 years has just been laid off. No pension, no nothing."

Henshaw paid his bill and left.

When he reported this to Pearson, the latter asked: "Do you think he knows about this deal between Jimmy Roosevelt and Hartford?"

"He must," Henshaw replied. "The counterman said he had just been laid off."

"Tell him there is a job here. I must see him."

Henshaw returned to the drug store with the news that there was a job opening where he worked.

The counterman, who seemed to care for the newly unemployed customer, gave the man's address to Henshaw, who immediately went to see the distressed man and arranged for him to see Pearson.

Pearson was very satisfied.

I asked John Henshaw (Henshaw had previously told me that Pearson never paid for information and positively avoided people who wanted to tip him. On one hand, he was very busy and did not want to be disturbed. On the other hand, he was very close to his money and already had plenty of sources of information.) how much Pearson payed for the affidavit he had helped to arrange.

"I don't know. They had gone into a room and when they came out, both were smiling. Pearson had got his affidavit and the informant his fee, which must have been substantial, as the informant's smile indicated."

Henshaw had told me how Pearson and Senor Azcarate had shuttled between the Spanish Embassy on 13th Street NW and Pearson's bank in Maryland, of which he was part owner and where he had safe deposit boxes.

After a while, the Treasury agents who had been haunting Pearson's mansion disappeared into the landscape.

Jim Patterson, who at that time was one of the Secret Service team guarding President Roosevelt, told me what happened next: Pearson's lawyer got in touch with President Roosevelt's lawyer and they arranged the matter amicably. Nevertheless, FDR kept worrying about Jimmy and what would happen to him when he no longer had FDR to protect him. . . . And the matter of choosing his next vice presidential candidate preoccupied both him and Eleanor a lot, as the bits of conversation between the couple that reached the ears of the Secret Servicemen indicated.

Officially the race was between Vice President Wallace and the Assistant President Jimmy Byrnes. But the president did not want either of the two to succeed him.

That conclusion emerged as the president and his wife had been discussing one of the two contenders: "He is for your world policy," Eleanor R. had suggested, "100 percent for it. . . ."

"But how do we know he isn't also a 100 percent SOB who won't lift a finger to keep the poor young fellow out of the pen?"

FDR was haunted by Harry Truman's plea for his old boss, Pendergast.

Loyalty in politics is something you don't find often. And he was worrying for the wayward son and what would happen to him after his father was not there to help him.

It all looked to the Secret Service men at the White House like Harry Truman was heading for the vice presidency.

Then Harry Truman shot off his mouth.

Hitler had jumped Stalin, and the Senate leaders were being interviewed about it.

"Shall we extend the lend-lease to the USSR?" *The New York Times* asked Sen. Truman.

"Of course," he replied. "But only as long as he is losing. If he begins to win, then we should lend-lease Hitler. I don't want to see either of those two mugs at the peace conference."

The quotation was printed in the *Times* and caused an explosion of indignation among the liberals.

That made the president keep secret his choice and never pronounce his name.

When the convention came, he named his first preference: Supreme Court Justice Douglas, a certified liberal.

Above, Franklin Roosevelt and son Jimmy *on a campaign tour in 1934. According to author Alec de Montmorency, Jimmy took full advantage of his "special place" in the FDR administration by lining his pockets with money obtained through blackmail and coercion.*

He knew that Douglas was not interested in the job: he had a lifetime sinecure, highly paid and prestigious, on the Supreme Court and spent his summers and much other time in the Rocky Mountains, hiking. The frequent thunderstorms there seemed to rejuvenate him.

He was living a second youth and had fallen in love with a student who interviewed him about the Supreme Court for a school paper she was working on. Roosevelt knew that his answer would be: "Thanks but no thanks. . . ."

His second candidate was Sen. Truman, very popular in Congress.

He told the officials he would be happy with either of the two and added: "But clear it with Sydney."

Sydney Hillman was the son of poor immigrants from Lithuania and very popular in the labor movement.

Hillman was delighted at being called by his first name by the president.

He cleared Harry Truman whose name went on the Democratic ticket. The Soviet garrison in D.C.—the embassy and the sympathizers—had no chance to intervene.

On the Easter day that followed, Harry Truman was president of the United States. ❖

ALEC DE MONTMORENCY was a descendant of the royal houses of Luxembourg and Russia and lineal heir to the title of Grand Duke of Luxembourg. Before his death in 2000, he was one of America's most beloved alternative health advocates.

CORAL CASTLE:

A Marvel of Modern Megalithic Architecture

Modern-day court historians say they know how the pyramids were built: It was gangs of thousands of slaves tugging on ropes, pulling and pushing 30-ton quarried limestone, granite and basalt blocks (some weighing 200 tons) into amazingly precise alignment. As proof, scientists (including Thor Heyerdahl) have demonstrated that gangs of men using primitive techniques can move large stones. But their feeble attempts at recreating the feats of the ancients pale in comparison to the architectural building accomplishments of one man who claimed he knew the "secrets of the pyramid builders." He may have been telling the truth.

BY PAUL TUDOR ANGEL

Edward Leedskalnin was a frail man, an immigrant from Riga, Latvia, weighing around 100 pounds and standing barely five feet high. Regardless of stature, this little man cut, worked and raised a megalithic structure made up of over 1,100 tons of coral rock that he himself quarried from the surrounding land. He also created more than 100 tons of carvings, furniture and other amazing stone objects. His creation of Rock Gate, later to be called Coral Castle, ranks with the modern—and ancient—wonders of our world. It took him 28 years to fully complete.

Leedskalnin made his constructs purely from coral rock. Coral rock is so hard and sharp it can shred human flesh and has been known to break the most sophisticated modern diamond-tipped drill bits. Yet, using only simple chains, pulleys, and recycled automobile parts, Leedskalnin removed coral from the bedrock and shaped and hoisted the rocks into place, much as our ancient ancestors did at world famous sites such as Stonehenge and Sacsayhuaman—however they did it. And it appears that this one little man quarried and moved a piece of coral rock weighing over 35 tons. He then transported huge stones and raised them—all alone—without the aid of heavy machinery or modern electric tools. And he raised them for a particular purpose.

Before Leedskalnin came to America, as the story goes, he was engaged to a Latvian woman, Agnes Skuvst, a decade or so his junior. She jilted him the day before the wedding, claiming he was too old and too poor for marrying.

Heartbroken, Leedskalnin traveled to Canada, California and then to Texas. He worked in lumber camps and, according to the biographies available, claimed to have been on at least one Texas cattle drive.

In 1918, after developing tuberculosis, he was told that south Florida had a good climate, and he chose a sparsely settled section called Florida City to have some privacy. A neighbor permitted Leedskalnin to use a small plot of land upon which he built a house from logs hewn from the surrounding pines and coral rock, which he quarried on the property. Thus began his strange and unusual odyssey, which would culminate decades later in Coral Castle. Now in Homestead, Florida, Coral Castle was built between 1923 and 1951. His architectural and artistic labors initially began as a way of getting over his unrequited love for the girl he always remembered as "Sweet Sixteen." Incidentally, in 1980 Agnes Skuvst was found—at age 83—and invited to visit Coral Castle to view the accomplishments of her old suitor. She refused, saying she didn't care to know more about Ed or his amazing constructions.

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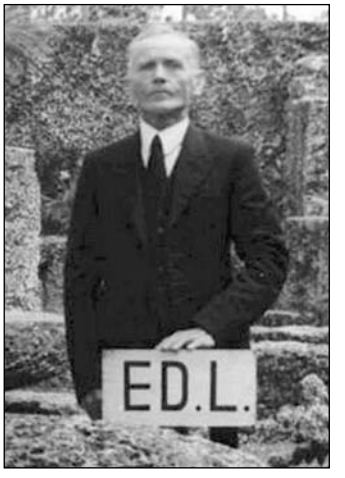
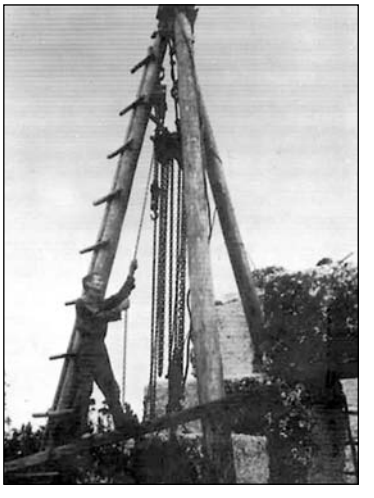
Leedskalnin had only a fourth-grade education, and his notebooks, filled with his diagrams for magnetism and electrical experiments, show just how little he knew of modern physics, according to one author. This rudimentary research has never been tied to construction techniques that could have been used to manipulate the multi-ton blocks of stone he transported and lifted. (Some researchers think Ed's writings are in code, and that he may have known a lot more than he was telling.)

No one ever saw or heard Leedskalnin move a stone—not a peep. No heavy machinery, no chisels, no banging, dragging or voices. Neighborhood kids said they saw Leedskalnin "levitate" rocks into the air and into place at night. Their claims were dismissed. One who knew Leedskalnin said that many people tried to catch Leedskalnin in the act of moving stones so that his method would be known. But he always seemed to know when he was being watched. Others claimed to have heard him "sing to the stones" and saw him placing his hands on the stone to be

Inside Coral Castle



This massive column *(called the Great Obelisk; upper left photo) was erected solely by Ed Leedskalnin (1887-1951). It is one of the biggest stones on the property at 25 feet tall and an estimated 28 tons. Above: A grouping of some of the megalithic constructions found inside Coral Castle, including a portion of the imposing wall, a trilithon and a grouping of stone furniture. The coral walls weigh about 125 pounds per cubic foot. Each section of wall is eight feet tall and three feet thick. Right: Leedskalnin, the builder of Coral Castle, poses for a mysterious photograph. Left: a massive block of coral topped by four worked stones. Below left: The nine-ton gate is considered a monument to Leedskalnin's genius. Used as a "turnstile" to the area past the gate, it was built to open with the touch of a finger. Below: Leedskalnin poses in these two photos with the "tripods" he constructed to lift the massive coral rocks of Coral Castle. But how he really did it is unknown, as he insisted on working alone.*



See more images and more information about Coral Castle on the web at www.coralcastle.com and other sites. Keywords: Edward Leedskalnin.

lifted, which presumably somehow made the stone lighter. This claim seems counter to the accepted line that Leedskalnin moved his stones in guarded privacy, unless the witness was well hidden. And although Leedskalnin was admittedly eccentric (see photo section of some of his creations) people who knew him found him to be a good neighbor and hardly the mysterious "mad scientist" he was made out to be by some.

In 1936, whether because of a planned housing development or, in other reports, because he was attacked by some men intent on robbing him (Ed believed they'd heard about him on the television program *In Search Of*, hosted by Leonard Nimoy), Leedskalnin purchased 10 acres and moved to Homestead, Florida. However, most of the carvings inside the Coral Castle compound were completed while still in Florida City.

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Moving the tons of coral constructs seemed no big deal to Leedskalnin. He is reported to have moved the carvings on the trailer of an old Republic truck upon which he placed two rails. Once loaded, a friend with a tractor moved the sculptures to their new location. Many people saw the coral carvings being moved along the Dixie Highway, but no one ever saw Ed loading or unloading the trailer. By 1940, all the carvings were in Homestead and Leedskalnin finished erecting the surrounding walls, each section of which is eight feet tall, four feet wide, three feet thick, and weighs approximately 15 tons (more than six of today's midsized automobiles). They butt together in a clean, tight fit, intact after four decades, despite having been constructed without cement, reminiscent (in a smaller scale) of the cyclopean architecture of the Andes. A friend and neighbor claimed that:

> Ed's first secret was to use the "crystalline" forces contained in an ordinary automobile leaf spring steel to split coral. He chiseled the groove deep enough to hold the spring. But first he heated it red hot on his famous "bar-b-que" until it temporarily lost its "spring" and blacksmithed it into the groove while hot. He then poured cold water on it quickly quenching it and restoring its "spring," releasing the tremendous power of spring steel, instantly splitting the coral right down the marked groove.

This may explain how Ed split the coral, but not how one little man was able to manipulate huge stones into predetermined positions.

Behind the huge walls of Coral Castle is the Great Tower, constructed of an estimated 243 tons of rock. Leedskalnin used its first floor as a workshop. The second floor housed his living quarters. According to friends, no one was permitted inside areas Leedskalnin deemed off limits.

And then there is Leedskalnin's famous nine-ton gate in the east wall. The gate is an architectural marvel, so amazingly balanced, the gate can be opened with the push of a child's hand. The gate is now kept in an open position for fear that it could close upon visitors, crushing them to death.

Other megalithic-style structures include: a 22-ton obelisk; a 22-ton "Moon block"; and a 23-ton "Jupiter block." Leedskalnin also sculpted an ingenious telescope 25 feet high.

Leedskalnin dabbled in rock furniture as well. Three large chairs have had their jagged coral shaped, shaved and sanded until the subtle indentations are "smoothed like soapstone and hold a person as comfortably as an easy chair." Three grouped chairs catch sunlight in sequence—morning, afternoon, and evening—times at which Ed is said to have enjoyed reading. A table is hewn into the shape of a heart with a beautiful ever-blooming floral centerpiece growing out of the center of this rock table. Employees at the tourist site have said it still blooms from the original planting.

Ed also built a throne room—where his home could be his castle. His throne, a rocking chair weighing 5,000 pounds, is accompanied by thrones for his would-be future wife and the children he always wanted. (Ed never married.) The rocking chair is so delicately balanced it moves with the push of a finger. He made a special throne for his "future" mother-in-law, called the only uncomfortable chair on the premises. Some say Ed designed it that way to keep her visits short. There's also an underground stone refrigerator reached by a one-piece spiral staircase.

Leedskalnin must have spent thousands upon thousands of hours building Coral Castle, the huge sculptures and megalithic-style constructs that fill the grounds.

A giant handcrafted coral sundial keeps time between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., the hours Leedskalnin believed a man should work. It also accurately indicates the summer solstice and the fall equinox.

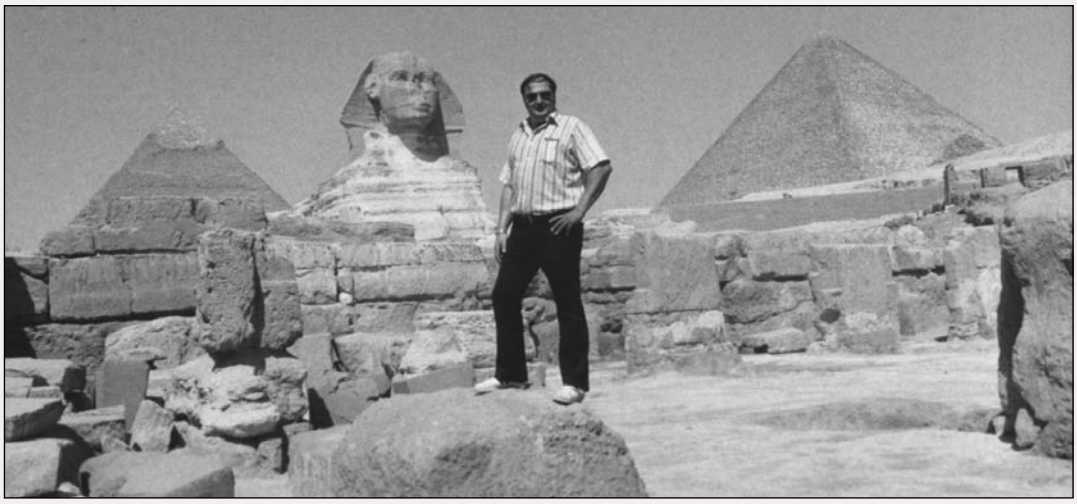
Ed must have spent thousands upon thousands of hours building Coral Castle, the huge sculptures and megalithic-style constructs that fill the grounds. All the stones were carved and set in place with simple hand tools. No engines or vehicles were ever heard. How did he do it?

Unfortunately, Leedskalnin never shared the secret of how he was able to move huge coral rocks weighing up to 35 tons. He even received a visit from the U.S. government, hoping to be apprised of Leedskalnin's special skills with moving large objects. He refused to divulge his secret, saying only that he understood the laws of weight and leverage, adding cryptically that he had discovered the secrets of the pyramids, and found out how the Egyptians and the ancient builders of Peru and Yucatan, with only primitive tools, raised and set in place blocks of stone weighing many tons.

In late December 1951, Ed became ill. Leaving a sign on his door reportedly saying "Going to the hospital," he took a bus to Jackson Memorial in Miami. Three days later he died in his sleep. He was 64 years old. His secrets died with him.

After Edward Leedskalnin's death, a nephew in Michigan inherited Coral Castle. In 1953, the nephew sold Coral Castle to a family from Chicago. During the change-over, a box of Ed's belongings was found—a set of instructions leading to the discovery of 35 $100 bills—profits from his 10¢ tours of the complex. It was just another of the many mysteries of a small Latvian immigrant who may have had the key to unlocking the mysteries of the ancients. ❖

PAUL TUDOR ANGEL is the production manager of TBR.



Left, author and radio host Tom Valentine stands figuratively in the shadow of the Sphinx at the Giza Pyramid complex in Egypt as part of his research on the many mysteries of the Great Pyramid.

Coral Castle & the Great Pyramid

By Tom Valentine

Edward Leedskalnin (see previous article) boasted proudly that he knew the secret of the pyramid builders, and he left his proof behind in a monumental grouping of stone that anyone may visit today whenever they travel to Homestead, Florida—just south of Miami.

Nobody knows how this smallish, mysterious, reclusive philosopher accomplished this remarkable feat of cutting, moving and placing more than a thousand tons of rock by himself with no modern construction methods. A visit to the weird compound of massive blocks covering about an acre of ground is enough to convince any experienced engineer that Leedskalnin either knew how to overcome gravity (as he claimed) or else he had help from energetic aliens.

So, the mystery remains. Instead of important physical knowledge, all we have today is a curious and weird monument attracting a few tourists every year. At the same time, the public is treated to televised tests of pyramid building theories where hundreds of men hauling on ropes try to replicate a small portion of the Great Pyramid's incredible structure. To date all such attempts have been boring, dumb and well off the mark.

Since history is anything but a solid science, the rock solid evidence of massive stones which were obviously quarried, lifted, moved and placed by humans remains the most baffling prehistoric enigma. Since the dawning of the printing press and mass communications, the scholars and experts of this world have chosen to gloss over the stone-cold facts glaring out at them from various locations around the globe ranging from Stonehenge, to Easter Island to the grandest stone monument of all—the Great Pyramid at Giza.

No modern scholars or experts were around when the famous stone monuments of ancient times were constructed, so we can only guess at what took place. Not so with the Coral Castle. But, alas, a grand opportunity to learn was missed. Leedskalnin lived until 1951. He had visits from the curious and the official, but his explanations were evidently too esoteric for the scholarly minds to absorb. The diminutive stonemason said that modern scientists are "wrong, wrong, wrong" in their assumptions about physical nature.

According to Christopher Dunne, who studied Coral Castle thoroughly, Leedskalnin claimed that all nature is essentially tiny magnets and it is the movement of these microscopic magnets within materials and through space that produces measurable phenomena such as electromagnetism.

Dunne speculated that Leedskalnin may have utilized well-known principles of electromagnetism and magnetism but in a way that still eludes modern physicists and engineers. Among the gaggle of seemingly primitive stone-working tools on display at Coral Castle are a number of pieces wrapped in copper wires.

Leedskalnin also had a "flywheel" with bar magnets arranged inside the cement casing. In older photos still available one can notice a tripod device that is not present today, and no one can be sure of what other items or artifacts he may have used that are missing.

In a seemingly unrelated matter, but with potential significance for Leedskalnin's magnetic claims, another independent thinker living in Florida, Don Kelly of Clearwater, finally proved a thesis he has maintained about magnetism and gravity. Experiments have proved that magnetized plates are 15 percent less effected by gravity than inert plates. Kelly asked: "Do we understand the magnetism to gravity relationship?" The answer is not yet.

THE GREAT PYRAMID

No other structure defies our present scholarly claims more thoroughly and impressively than the Great Pyramid. When Leedskalnin boasted that he "knew the secret" he was boasting about important knowledge, indeed.

The Great Pyramid is beyond comparison with all the other pyramid structures in both ancient Egypt and Central America. In fact, nothing else made by man, including the Great Wall of China, can compare in the precision of construction and size-placement of stones.

First of all it is a 40-story building on a base of 13 and a half acres. The huge cathedrals of Milan and Florence, plus St. Paul's Basilica in Rome and Westminster Abbey in England, could all be fitted within the confines of the Great Pyramid's base. Were we to grind the estimated 2.3 million blocks of limestone into gravel we could lay a roadbed 18 feet wide and a foot thick all the way from New York City to Salt Lake City.

The smallest of the 2.3 million building blocks weighs about three tons. Virtually all of these "plain" limestone blocks were quarried from nearby rock obviously by human workers. We simply don't know who, when and how.

The four-sided exterior (22 acres total) was covered by magnificent white "Tura" limestone casing stones weighing an estimated 15 tons each. These stones were cut from a quarry on the other side of the Nile River. They had to be cut, polished into a glistening finish, transported across the Nile and up to the plateau site where they were placed with astounding precision. Some of the casings are still in place today.

You cannot fit a business card in the space between the stones, and the cement is so fine and amazingly strong that it boggles the minds of stonemasons today. The polished limestone casing blocks will fracture before the adhesion will give, although less than a 50th of an inch separates the blocks.

There isn't a construction company in the world today that could bid and complete this job. The change orders and cost-overrides would doom the project to failure even if it were backed by the Federal Reserve. An Indiana limestone quarry expert was once asked to estimate delivery time for just the rough limestone blocks. He estimated that the 33 quarries would deliver the stone FOB their own rail siding, providing nothing went wrong, in about 27 years.

We are told by scholarly historians that Pharaoh Khufu (Cheops in Greek) had the pyramid built, probably with slave labor, during his historically alleged (best guess) reign of 23 years about 2,600 B.C. Obviously, unhappy slaves can quarry and move stone blocks with primitive tools far more efficiently than modern quarry operations.

Frankly, along with the casing stones, the really impressive part of the Great Pyramid's construction is the interior chamber stones of granite.

Now, if we are to believe our modern scholars, the slave laborers had to build the structure up more than one-third of its finished height in order to construct the inner chambers in the center of the mass of stone.

These chambers are, in themselves, the marvel of construction marvels.

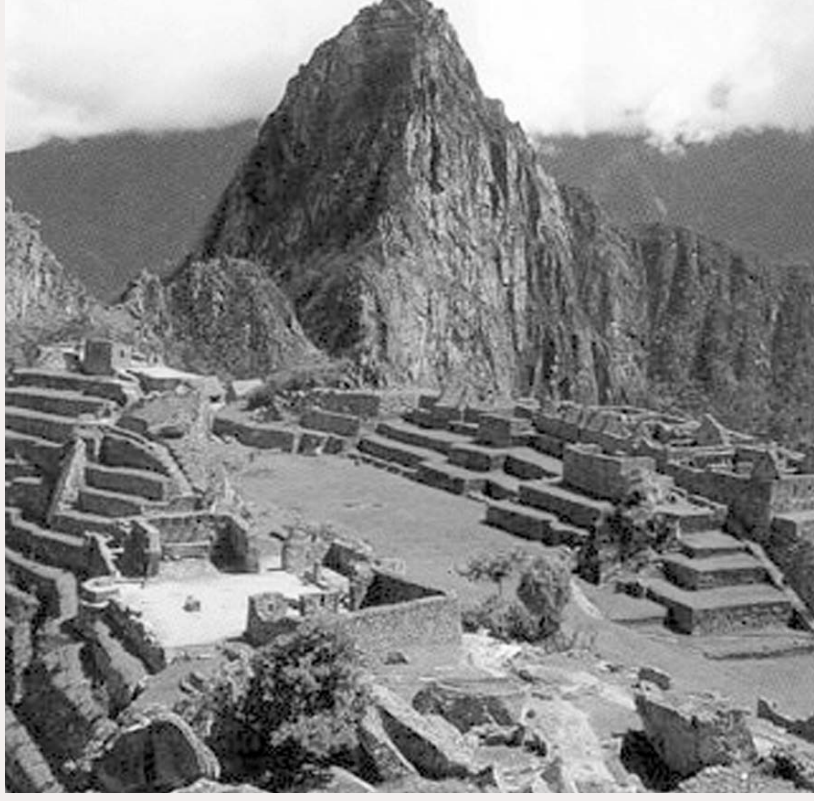
The "King's Chamber" is so much more impressive than the smaller "Queen's Chamber" that we shall concentrate on it to make the point. The walls, floors and ceilings of both interior chambers are made of huge blocks of a rose-colored granite. However, several of the blocks in the King's Chamber are estimated to weigh more than 85 tons each.

To get an idea of how heavy 85 tons is, consider this: In order to place a piece of equipment weighing a mere 65 tons, a crane capable of lifting it had to be trucked in on 15 semi-trailers and assembled. How on earth did the pyramid builders do it? Ropes and log rollers? Were there that many trees available to the ancient Egyptians? Maybe that's what happened to all the trees in that desert; clear cutting to get enough logs for rolling all those stones.

Nevertheless, what is known is that the huge granite blocks were quarried more than 200 miles from the site of the Great Pyramid and floated down the Nile. These perfectly cut blocks of granite were hauled up the plateau, then up the steep sides, or up a ramp covering the steep sides, and gently, perfectly, neatly and precisely placed as the walls, floors and ceilings.

Did you ever try to place a small rectangular block of stone down into a position next to other rectangular or square blocks? How do you get your fingers out of the way? How did they get the ropes out of the way? How did they do it without chipping the perfect edges? Remember, they weigh 85 tons each.

There is such a vast difference in the skill level of the workmanship apparent in the Great Pyramid, and in the Second Pyramid it's inconceivable that only one generation separated them—a fact never mentioned in our scholarly Egyptology texts.



Machu Picchu in Peru is a wonder of megalithic architecture. And it wasn't even discovered until 1911. What more mysteries do the ancients have in store for us moderns who keep looking?

The truth is, we don't have a clue about who built the Great Pyramid despite the fact scholars have a pretty good data bank regarding other pyramids, some of which were undoubtedly tombs.

The Great Pyramid existed thousands of years earlier than Akhenaten and Nefertiti; than Moses and the Exodus; than Antony and Cleopatra. It is because the Great Pyramid is so far removed from us in time that we have only elusive theories to work with.

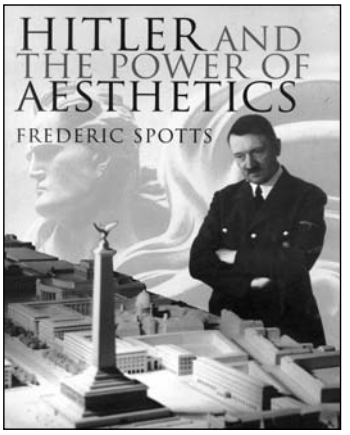
The idea that it was built by Khufu (2600 B.C.) has no good evidence at all. In fact, the hard evidence points to Khufu "adopting" the grand structure that was already there by building his family tombs around its base. The speculation about Khufu stems from a rough painted "cartouche" found on the back side of one of those big granite slabs making up the ceiling.

What scholars aren't telling is that the cartouche for Khufu could just as easily, if not more so, been interpreted "Khuti," which translates "glorious light," which was the name of the Great Pyramid, which glistened in the desert sun like a glorious light when all four sides were coated with polished white limestone blocks fitted precisely together. The painted cartouche on the back of a finished block is most logically translated as a worker's mark stating, "take this one to the pyramid."

Any way you look at it, the magnificent stonework that is the First Wonder of the Ancient World is solid, though mute, testimony to something having occurred that is beyond our present understanding, much like Ed Leedskalnin's Coral Castle. ❖

TOM VALENTINE is the host of *Radio Free America* and an open-minded Revisionist historian. Valentine has written many authoritative books, including one on the mysteries of the Great Pyramid. He has also been on the cutting edge of the alternative health movement for decades. Find out more about Tom Valentine on the web at www.tomvalentine.com.

Hitler
& the Power of Aesthetics



Adolf Hitler has been described as a failed artist, a hack. But reality is far from the skewed portrayals we have been presented in almost every mainstream history text since his death. He was, in fact, a man with vast artistic and conceptual abilities. And he was the driving force behind the creation of the new image of the Third Reich—from monuments to public buildings to opera houses to great war memorials to new music to grand museums to hold the finest artwork from a variety of European cultures.

Yet this aspect of Adolf Hitler has been almost completely ignored in the frenzy to portray Hitler as a sadistic, bloodthirsty demon.

In a remarkable synthesis of key scholarship and historical resources, author Frederic Spotts portrays the National Socialist revolution as much less a political than a cultural revolution. Spotts maintains that Hitler viewed himself first and foremost as an artist and that his activities were largely directed to promotion of the arts. His driving ambition was to create a supreme culture state—out with the corrupt, in with the aesthetically ennobling. Hitler's vision of his German super-state was to be expressed as much in art as politics. Culture was not only the end to which power should aspire, but the means of achieving it.

Art was at the center of Hitler's life—and he was the center of the arts. He dissolved this line—merging art and politics like no one else in history—by creating powerful parades, spectacles, films, rallies, operas, monumental architecture, sculpture, paintings and even the great autobahns and the Volkswagen. He involved the entire German nation as participants in his National Socialist aesthetic drama.

A revealing and highly conceptual work—loaded with photographs and sketches of the great cultural accomplishments of the Hitler era—*Hitler & the Power of Aesthetics* provides an additional clue to the understanding of the Third Reich—in many ways the first key to the first lock on the first floor. It has, until now, been barely noted in the more speculative psychological portraits, biographies and hackneyed histories of the Third Reich.

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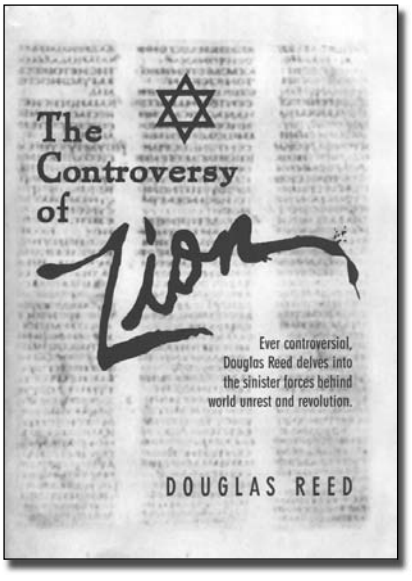
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